THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR MAY 1807:

With a View of the Tower of ALLOA.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for *May*,	322
High Water at *Leith* for *June*,	ib.
Description of the Tower of *Alloa*,	323
Sketch of the New Bill for regulating the Court of Session,	324
Substance of the Debate in the General Assembly relative to the Address to his Majesty,	325
Anticipation of *Dr Herschel's* Opinion respecting the Constitution of the Sun,	329
Remarkable Instance of the Benefits to be derived from Patent Medicines,	ib.
On certain Inequalities in the Income Tax,	332
An Account of the Fair Intellectual Club in *Edinburgh*,	334
Particulars of the Fall of part of the *Rosenberg* Mountain in *Sept.* 1806,	338
Extracts from a curious Pamphlet, giving a view of Popery as professed in 1685,	342
—Of the Pope,	ib.
—Of the Deposing Power,	343
—Of Infallibility in the Church,	ib.
—Of Dispensations,	344
—Of Indulgences,	ib.
—Of mental Reservations,	345
—Of the Uncharitableness of the Papists,	ib.
On Political Party Spirit, with a Specific for its Eradication,	346
SCOTTISH REVIEW.	
I. *Macfarlan's* Latin Translation of *Ossian*; with a Dissertation on their Authenticity, by *Sir John Sinclair*; and with Notes and a supplemental Essay, by *John M'Arthur*, L.L.D.	352
II. *Grierson's* Delineations of *St Andrews*.	355
New Works published in *Edinburgh*,	358
Scottish Literary Intelligence,	359
Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign,	ib.
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts,	362
Monthly Memoranda in Nat. Hist.	ib.
POETRY.	
On the Death of *Alexander Wood*, Esq.	364
Harvest Home,	ib.
Ode for the New Year,	366
On the Anniversary of the Union,	367
The Lovers,	ib.
Falkirk,	368
MONTHLY REGISTER.	
Proceedings of Parliament,	369
—Of the House of Commons, on the Barrack Department,	ib.
—Freehold Estates Asset Bill,	ib.
—New Plan of Finance,	ib.
—*Scots* Clergy,	371
—Election Act,	372
—Funded Property of Foreigners,	373
—Sinecure Places,	ib.
—Slave-Trade Bill,	374
—Ministerial Influence,	ib.
Historical Affairs,	376
—War with *Turkey*,	ib.
—Capture of *Alexandria*,	381
—War on the *Continent*,	385
—Defeat of the *Swedes*,	ib.
—*Spain* and *Portugal*,	386
—Expedition to the *Continent*,	ib.
Naval Intelligence,	387
—Loss of the *Ajax*,	ib.
Westminster Election,	388
Duel betwixt *Sir Francis Burdett* and *Mr Paul*,	391
Scottish Chronicle,	395
—General Assembly,	ib.
—Civil Appointments,	396
—*East India* Directors,	ib.
Marriages,	ib.
Births, and Deaths,	397
Price of Stocks,	400
Prices of Grain per quarter Corn Exchange, *London*,	ib.
Prices of Meal at *Edinburgh* Market,	ib.
Prices of Grain at *Haddington*,	ib.

State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from April 26. to May 25. 1807, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1807.	Barom.	Therm. M.	Therm. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
April					
26	30.05	30	42	—	Clear
27	30.02	34	45	—	Ditto
28	30.01	32	38	—	Ditto
29	30.	35	45	—	Ditto
30	29.8	34	45	0.15	Rain
May 1	29.75	47	51	0.15	Ditto
2	29.6	46	59	—	Cloudy
3	29.51	41	43	0.2	Rain
4	29.4	42	45	—	Cloudy
5	29.35	40	43	0.05	Rain
6	29.	42	46	0.06	Ditto
7	28.8	43	49	0.05	Ditto
8	29.	42	47	0.02	Showers
9	29.31	40	48	0.01	Ditto
10	29.5	41	49	0.05	Rain
11	29.9	49	46	0.01	Ditto
12	29.85	37	40	0.65	Ditto
13	29.8	39	47	0.01	Showers
14	29.91	35	46	0.02	Ditto
15	29.95	43	58	0.01	Ditto
16	29.96	40	59	0.01	Ditto
17	29.96	43	51	—	Clear
18	29.98	47	58	—	Ditto
19	30.	45	59	—	Ditto
20	30.05	46	54	—	Ditto
21	30	42	59	—	Ditto
22	29.9	41	60	—	Ditto
23	29.8	49	80	—	Ditto
24	29.75	57	82	—	Ditto
25	29.5	56	79	—	Ditto
				—	
	Quantity of Rain			1.45	

High Water at LEITH, For JUNE 1807.

Days.	Morn. H. M	Even. H. M.
M. 1	10 23	10 45
Tu. 2	11 7	11 30
W. 3	11 53	——
Th. 4	0 18	0 43
Fr. 5	1 9	1 36
Sa. 6	2 3	2 31
Su. 7	2 59	3 27
M. 8	3 55	4 23
Tu. 9	4 50	5 18
W. 10	5 44	6 11
Th. 11	6 36	7 2
Fr. 12	7 27	7 53
Sa. 13	8 18	8 43
Su. 14	9 8	9 34
M. 15	10 0	10 26
Tu. 16	10 53	11 20
W. 17	11 48	——
Th. 18	0 16	0 44
Fr. 19	1 12	1 40
Sa. 20	2 8	2 35
Su. 21	3 2	3 27
M. 22	3 52	4 16
Tu. 23	4 40	5 2
W. 24	5 25	5 46
Th 25	6 8	6 29
Fr. 26	6 49	7 9
Sa. 27	7 30	7 51
Su. 28	8 12	8 33
M. 29	8 55	9 17
Tu. 30	9 40	10 3

MOON's PHASES,
For JUNE 1807.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M
New Moon,	6.	5	12.morn.
First Quart.	13.	3.	18.morn.
Full Moon,	20.	2.	58.morn.
Last Quart.	28.	1.	3.morn.

OBSERVATIONS.

4. King George III. born (1738)
5. Duke of Cumberland born (1771.)
21 Longest day
24. Midsummer

THE
Scots Magazine,
AND
EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,
For MAY 1807.

Description of the Tower *of* Alloa.

THIS ancient and magnificent edifice is situated on a rock rising above the town of Alloa, by which it is almost surrounded. It was built about the end of the 13th century by the sovereigns of Scotland; but, in 1365, David II gave it to Lord Erskine, in exchange for the estate of Stragarthney in Perthshire. Many of the Scottish princes, while under the wardship of the Earl of Mar, received their education in this residence. The representative of this family still retains many memorials of the friendship which subsisted between the families of Stuart and Erskine, such as the private signet used by Mary when obliged to desist from wearing the arms of England; the chair made for James VI when a child; and a future chair, with the motto on it *Soli Deo Honor et Gloria*, presented to Thomas 2d Earl of Erskine. The castle has till of late been the residence of the Erskines of Mar. It contained some very fine pictures, particularly the following, enumerated by Mr Pennant:

A remarkable half length of *Mary Stuart*, on copper, in a gauze cloak, crown on her head, and passion flower in her hand, sickly and pale.

A head of Anne Queen of Denmark.

A full-length portrait of the celebrated Lucy Countess of Bedford, by Vandyk, in 1620, in the 38th year of her age, with a ruff, and a coronet on her head. She was the patroness of Donne and Ben Johnson, and is celebrated by Sir Wm. Temple for her fine taste in gardening.

Catherine, daughter and heiress of Francis Earl of Rutland, wife of George Villiers duke of Buckingham. By Vandyk.

The gardens which surround this ancient mansion, are uncommonly fine. They were laid out by the late Earl quite in the old style, with long avenues and clipt hedges, but have been considerably modernized and improved by the present proprietor. They contain many very fine old trees, particularly a black poplar, which measures 13¼ feet in circumference.

On the 28th of August 1800, that part of the building which was the residence of the family of Erskine suffered a terrible disaster. Between the hours of 11 and 12, a most dreadful fire broke out. No engine could be procured for some hours, and the rivulet near the house happened unfortunately to be dried up. No assistance being thus within reach, the flames continued to rage with incredible

credible violence, till by two o'clock in the morning the roofs had fallen in, and before day light, the whole house was burnt to the ground. Fortunately, however, no lives were lost; all the books and papers were saved with part of the furniture and most of the pictures, though that of Queen Mary was unfortunately lost. The Tower also happily remained uninjured.

In this edifice the highest turret is 89 feet from the ground, and the thickness of the walls is 11 feet. Though not situated very high, it commands an uncommonly rich and beautiful prospect over nine counties.

Sketch of the New Bill for regulating the COURT *of* SESSION.

THE present Court of Session shall be divided into two chambers or divisions, under the Lord President, who shall continue as the head of both.

The first of the said Chambers or divisions shall consist of the Lord President of the Court, and seven Ordinary Lords, one of whom shall be appointed by his Majesty to act as Vice-President in the absence of the President; and the second Chamber or division shall consist of the Lord Justice Clerk, and six other Ordinary Lords of Session, in which the Lord Justice Clerk shall preside as Vice-President of that Chamber in the absence of the President, five in each Chamber being a quorum.

The said Chambers or divisions shall sit during the time of Session, by alternate days or weeks, as the Court shall find most expedient; with power also to sit alternately on the same day at different hours, till the present or any future arrears of the business depending in the said Court shall be so far diminished as the due dispatch of business may require, and the Inner House causes, at present depending, shall be divided between the two Chambers, as the Court assembled in one body shall direct.

The Ordinary Judges of each Chamber, (exclusive of the President and Vice-Presidents,) shall officiate by rotation, in the Outer House and Bill Chamber, and in performing the other duties of Ordinaries, in the manner which has been practised in the Court of Session, or in such other manner as shall be established by acts of sederunt of the whole Court.

Causes, coming either in the first instance, or by review from other Courts, into the Court of Session, may be brought before either of the Chambers at the choice of the party instituting the suit: Provided always that causes may be remitted from one Chamber to the other on account of contingency or connection: and when a cause is removed by reclaiming petition or report from an Ordinary, it must be carried into that Chamber of which such Ordinary is a member.

The Lord President of the whole Court, though in general attached to the First Chamber, shall preside in the Second Chamber when Inner House interlocutors pronounced in the latter come to be reviewed by reclaiming petition or otherwise; or when desired by the last-mentioned Chamber, on account of the importance of the cause.

When interlocutors of any Ordinary are under review in the Inner House, such Ordinary shall attend there as one of the judges of the Chamber to which he belongs.

Each Chamber shall exercise the whole functions, and enjoy the whole authority which belongs to the Court at present; and the presiding judge, in case of difference of opinion, shall have one vote, but not a double vote; and, when the votes happen to be equal, the cause shall remain for after-discussion, with the assistance of the Lord President, the Vice-President

dent of the other Chamber, or such other senior judge as shall, by a general rule of the whole Court, be directed in that case to attend, in order to remedy the inconvenience arising from equality of votes.

In each of the said Chambers there shall be an equal number of the Judges of the Court of Justiciary, including the Lord Justice Clerk; and the arrangement of the Judges to form the two Chambers, or divisions, shall, in other respects, be left to his Majesty's appointment.

Occasional meetings of the whole Court may be held as at present for making acts of sederunt, or exercising the other functions of the Court, distinct from deciding causes, the quorum at such meetings being nine, as at present.

No appeal to the House of Lords shall be allowed from interlocutory judgements, but only from final judgements or decrees, except with leave of the Court.

When an appeal is entered to the House of Lords, the petition of appeal, with the service thereon, shall be laid before the Lord President, and the Chamber from which the cause originally came, with power to them in the first place to regulate all matters relative to interim possession or execution, and payment of costs already incurred in the Court of Session.

A certain number of Commissioners shall be named by his Majesty to make full inquiry into the present forms of the Court, in conducting process, extracting decrees, registration of the same, and execution thereon, or upon letters of diligence passing the Signet, and to propose such alterations upon, or amendments of them as shall appear to the said Commissioners to be most reasonable, and best calculated for the due administration of justice in that Court; and also to regulate and settle the fees, perquisites, and emoluments claimed by, or belonging to the Clerks and Officers of Court, and other Members of the College of Justice or persons connected with the said Court, in their official capacity, (the Faculty of Advocates always excepted,) with power to set down such rules and regulations as they shall think most equitable and just, in relation to all those matters, and to propose what satisfaction shall be made to Officers of Court or others who may be deprived of their customary dues and emoluments of office, in consequence of the alterations hereby made, or such new regulations as may be adopted, all which they are hereby required to report to his Majesty for the consideration of Parliament, as soon as may be, with power also to consider and report, whether it would be expedient further to subdivide the business of the Court of Session, by allotting the Outer House business exclusively to certain Judges who should be exempted from Inner House business; and to consider and report whether, and to what extent, and in what manner trial by Jury, in civil causes, can be established in Scotland, with evident utility to the people; and what further regulations, besides those hereby already specified, may be expedient for lessening the number of appeals from Scotland to the House of Lords.

Substance of the Debate in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY *relative to the Address to his* MAJESTY.

Thursday, 21st May.

AFTER the usual ceremonies, Dr Taylor of St Enoch's (late Moderator,) rose and proposed that the Assembly should present a loyal and dutiful Address to his Majesty. Since their last meeting many auspicious events had taken place. His Majesty's arms had been crowned with signal

nal success at Maida, and in South America. But there was another event which concerned them still more nearly. His Majesty, throughout his whole reign, had merited the respect and affection of a grateful people; but to these he had now acquired higher claims than ever. We had seen him magnanimously standing forward as the bulwark of the protestant religion, and of the established constitution in church and state. It had been said that when subjects were dissatisfied, they had the privilege of silence. But when his Majesty acted nobly, did it become us to be silent? Ought we to leave any doubt of our sentiments on the subject?

Mr Johnston of Crossmichael seconded the motion. As a freeholder, he had already joined in a similar address, and he should now consistently vote for the present motion.

Sir Henry Moncrieff concurred in the motion for a dutiful and loyal address, but would not pledge himself upon all the topics which had been introduced into the speech.

Mr Hugh Crawford (Elder for Greenock) reprobated any measure by which the Assembly might seem to come forward in support of intolerance.

Dr Mackenzie (Portpatrick) must raise his feeble voice against the introduction of politics into this Assembly.

Dr Hill observed that this was not the time for entering into a debate on the terms of the address. The motion for a loyal and dutiful address had been made and seconded, and they had only to appoint a committee for drawing it up.—Done.

Saturday, 23d May.

The first paragraph of the Address was read, for which see p. 393

Dr Macgill opened the debate, by objecting to this paragraph of the Address. He lamented that any thing should have been introduced, which would necessarily bring on political discussion, a thing altogether unsuitable to the character of this Assembly. He wished much, therefore, that the subject had not come before the house; but since it was there, he should candidly state his sentiments. He thought the Assembly ought not to express any general opinion upon the subject of the Catholic question. It was a subject of the most extensive and complicated nature, and of which ministers were much more proper judges than any of them were likely to be. What made him still more strongly of this opinion was, that the measure which the Assembly were now required to censure, had been held by the greatest statesmen, and by men of the most opposite parties. It had been held by Mr Pitt, who had long been the brightest star in the political hemisphere; it had been held by Mr Fox, who was himself a constellation. The former of these had resigned his office, because he could not carry this measure into effect. He did not think that the Assembly ought rashly to oppose a measure sanctioned by such high authorities. But what rendered such a step still more improper was, that the Church of Scotland, in fact, laboured under the same disabilities with the Roman Catholics. The test act operated equally against both. By the proposed address, therefore, they would be returning thanks for being deprived of their just rights, for having the favours which were intended to be bestowed upon them, intercepted. He objected also to the expression, Constitutional Prerogative. The constitutional prerogative of his Majesty consisted in giving his *veto*; but the bill had never come so far. He moved, therefore, "that the whole of the first paragraph of the address should be omitted."

Mr Skene Keith, expressed the most sincere respect for the King. He wished to be guided by the wishes

wishes of his Majesty, expressed on occasion of the dismissal of Parliament. He had then intimated his desire for peace and unanimity. Now these certainly would not be promoted by the discussion which was now introduced. Besides, the bill of which they were called upon to express their disapprobation, was, in fact, actually relinquished. In the year 1779, when a similar measure was proposed, it was objected to by the moderate party on the ground, that assurances had been given by the Lord Commissioner, that the bill against which it was levelled, would be immediately dropt. Yet, with every respect for what came from so respectable a quarter, he could not help thinking, that the *preterite* tense was still better than the *paulo post futurum*.—(Laugh.) He did not wish to act from party motives, nor to attach himself exclusively to any set of men. A man might be immoderately moderate, and he might be moderately immoderate.—(Laugh.) In his opinion, an address should be presented praying, that all his Majesty's subjects should be admissible to offices, on their signing a declaration, expressing their belief in the Christian religion, and engaging to support the established church. The omission of this clause he thought was the only fault committed by the proposers of the Catholic bill. Were it introduced, he saw no danger which could arise from the measure.

Mr Anderson would be very far from wishing that the Roman Catholics should be subjected to any restraint in the exercise of their religion. But there was a distinction to be made between toleration, and power or privilege. The former they already enjoyed in the most ample measure; but there were many cases in which the latter might be attended with the greatest danger; suppose, for instance, that the sovereign of France was to be a bigot. The late Ministers had behaved most improperly. They had set their own wisdom in opposition to that of their sovereign. (Here the Rev. Gentleman was called to order.) There was no inconsistency in the measure proposed; the inconsistency was all on the part of the late Ministers, (order! order!) He concluded by giving his decided support to the address.

Mr Dempster could not agree with any of the gentlemen who had spoken. He approved in the highest degree of the conduct of his Majesty, in the stand which he had made against Popery. It had been said, that the ruler of France *might* be a bigot, but he was by no means certain that he was *not* a bigot. Certainly the religion which he stood pledged to support, was the Roman Catholic religion. It was said, that Popery was not what it had been; but this he could not agree to. Popery was the very same thing it had always been. Any one who doubted of this, had only to look into the catechism of Buonaparte, recently composed for the use of the Gallican church. Here he would find the infallibility of the Pope, the necessity of confession, the impossibility of salvation in any other church, with all the worst tenets of this religion. His attachment to his Majesty had been raised to veneration, by his noble and magnanimous conduct on the present occasion. He thought an address ought to be presented, expressive of the most ardent gratitude. But the present address went farther; it implied a censure on the late Administration. Now he was of opinion, that the Assembly ought always to support the Ministry for the time being, whatever it was. They ought to support them not only in measures which they thought right, but also in those which appeared doubtful; since ministers must be supposed to be much better judges. He

could

could not agree, therefore, to any address which could be construed into a censure against Ministry.

Dr Mackenzie thought it would be acting very strangely were the Assembly to vote this address. It would be saying: "We will stay out ourselves, in order to keep others out." (Laugh.) The Church of Scotland had not been always so tame in surrendering their rights. In 1790, they had unanimously joined in sending up a petition, to be freed from those disabilities from which the bill in question would have freed them, and to be placed on the same footing with members of the Church of England. This petition was first presented to Mr Pitt, by whom it was approved. It was then presented to the King: and here too it met with no opposition. But after this, it went to the Bishops, and there it stuck, (Order!)—there it stuck. The Bishops, he supposed, thought theirs was the only true church, and that there was no salvation in any other, (Order! order!) He entertained the highest respect for the Bishops, but really he could not otherwise account for their conduct. He disapproved of the proposal for requiring, from those who were to hold offices, any engagement to support the established Church. This would be rendering the boon of no avail. It ought to be given freely. Such had been the opinion of the greatest statesmen in this country, and of men, for whom the other side of the house professed the highest respect; of the illustrious Mr Pitt, and of his little less illustrious colleague, whom he should not name. The bill in question was only a small part of what they had proposed; and he could not suppose, that if the King had fully understood its nature, he would have made any objection. (Here a member called Dr M. to order, as having impeached the King's understanding. Dr M. insisted that the gentleman who called to order might himself be sometimes mistaken, and that the house evidently thought him so in the present instance.) The royal prerogative had been exerted only in dismissing his Ministers, which was a transaction subsequent to, and quite separate from that of stopping the bill. He insisted, that though the boon to be granted might be small; yet its refusal left always a leaven of discontent, it left something on which the factious might lay hold, in order to excite disturbances. He was of opinion, that the rebellion in Ireland, where Catholics and Protestant dissenters united, could have been excited only by the real grievances under which they both laboured. He gave an affecting account of the sufferings which it occasioned, and which his vicinity to the Irish coast had given him an opportunity of observing. He was connected with no party, nor had he received favours from any Ministry. (Here a member called out that he had a pension.) He said he did not owe his *chaplainry* to the favour of any political man. He complained much of these frequent interruptions which his nerves were ill able to bear. He concluded with supporting Dr Macgill's motion.

Mr Rennie expressed the most profound respect and veneration for the person of the King. Ten thousand, when put against majesty, would not in his mind weigh a grain in the balance. He objected, therefore, to an address which seemed to imply, that it would be possible for any thing to raise the character of his Majesty higher than what it had hitherto been. He objected to it also, because Ministers must be much better judges of what was proper than he was.

(From want of room, we are under the necessity of postponing the rest of this interesting debate; it has been necessary also to omit the Celestial Phenomena for this month. They will appear in our next, as usual.)

An-

Anticipation of DR HERSCHEL'S *Opinion respecting the Constitution of the* SUN.

IN the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1787, I have lately discovered a singular coincidence of opinion with regard to the constitution of the Sun, and the atmospheres of that luminary. The opinion alluded to, which is that of a Dr Elliott who was tried at the Old Baily for shooting at Miss Boydell, was published in the account of the trial, at page 636 of the volume of the Magazine for the above year. The defence set up was the insanity of Elliott; and to establish this point, several witnesses were examined. Among others, Dr Simmons was called, and stated, that the prisoner had for some time been extremely fond of maintaining strange, inconsistent opinions. Dr Simmons in particular mentioned, that he had some months before received a letter from Dr Elliott, concerning the light of the celestial bodies, which letter contained a passage that confirmed him, he observes, still more in his opinion of the derangement of the unhappy man's intellects. This letter had been sent to him for the purpose of being presented to the Royal Society; but, as he considered it too visionary and inconsistent, he declined giving it in. Dr Simmons read part of the letter to the court, and particularly directed their attention to a passage in which the author asserts, that the Sun is not a body of fire, as had been hitherto supposed. "*but*, says the Author, *that its light proceeds from a dense and universal aurora, which may afford ample light to the inhabitants of the surface (of the sun) beneath, and yet be at such a distance aloft as not to annoy them. No objection*, says he, *ariseth to that great luminary's being inhabited; vegetation may obtain there as well as with us. There may be water and dry land, hills and dales, rain and fair weather; and as the light, so the season must be eternal; consequently it may easily be conceived to be by far the most blissful habitation of the whole system.* To this passage the Recorder objected, that if an extravagant hypothesis were to be adduced as a proof of insanity, the same proof might hold good with regard to some other theorists; and he desired Dr Simmons to tell the Court what he thought of the theories of Burnet and Buffon. This the Doctor declined.

It appears that the first part of Dr Elliott's hypothesis exactly agrees with Dr Herschel's opinion, that the light proceeds not from the body of the Sun, but from an atmosphere at a great distance from his body, which is supposed to be opake. But notwithstanding this remarkable coincidence, it must be added, that the opinion of Dr Herschel is established by a long and elaborate series of observations, in which the patience and perseverance of the practical astronomer, and the caution and sagacity of the philosopher were never more conspicuous. From what premises Dr Elliot deduced his opinion, we are not informed. Dr Herschel's observations led him to conclude, that there is a second solar atmosphere, which is nearer to the Sun than the luminous atmosphere; and the former, which he supposes may be of the same nature with the atmosphere of the earth, will greatly moderate the effects of the light and heat of the latter. *J. M.*

Remarkable Instance of the Benefits to be derived from PATENT MEDICINES.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Feel it a duty incumbent on me to testify, in this public manner, the sense I entertain of all those in-

va-

valuable patent medicines now for sale in this city, having lately been relieved by them from a most dreadful complication of maladies, and raised to the highest and most luxuriant health. And that others so circumstanced may be induced to make the same trial, I shall give you a short and plain statement of my situation, in which I shall adhere strictly to truth, without being at all ambitious of the ornaments of style, for which indeed my talents as well as education are altogether unfit. All I have in view is the relief of the distressed. I once intended to have addressed myself directly to Doctor Samuel Solomon of Gilead House near Liverpool, but recollecting that I lay under obligations not less numerous to Doctor William Brodum of Salisbury square, Doctor Martin Bree of Arundel street in the Strand, not to mention Thomas Taylor, Esquire, No. 9, New Bridge, London, and several others, it occurred to me, that my writing to any one of these learned and worthy gentlemen might perhaps give offence to the rest. So I resolved, in justice to them all, as well as for the benefit of mankind, to state my case at once in your valuable Magazine, which is, I understand, in much request all over the island as well as in foreign parts.

For upwards of Sixty years I had been tormented with the gout, (the first fit of which I had in spring 1739, immediately after the great frost,) the gravel, the dropsy, the jaundice, a most horrible asthma and nervous atrophy, with a grievous dysentery and tenesmus; a most inveterate scorbutic humour, or rather serpiginious eruption all over my body, but particularly my legs, arms, back, belly, neck, face, and feet, attended with the most dismal swellings and nocturnal pains, in so much that I have been often three weeks at a time without once closing my eyes, and frequently could taste nothing stronger than whey from Duffus's at the meadow, and water from the penny-well at the Grange, for a month together. My pulse had retired above my elbows, and my eyes were so sunk in my head that no mortal could have discovered them, even in day-light, without the help of a candle. Three of the fingers of my left hand, and the fore finger and part of the thumb of the right, had become perfect chalk, and about a score of the small bones came out.—Several of my toes, too, rotted off, although I am happy to observe, that since the weather became moderate they are beginning to sprout again: thanks to the medicines I took. I was also at times a little lunatic.—Unfortunately, too, about this period I was seized with the most excruciating pains in my nose and shins, and became sorely troubled with wind, phlegm, colics, fixed pains, horrible dreams, particularly when awake, and uneasiness after eating, especially vegetables and oysters, so that I almost impiously despaired of ever again enjoying the comforts of life. Indeed the case of my worthy friend Mr Alex. Murker, Swan's close, High street, seems to have been a jest to mine, although no doubt every man in distress is apt to think his own situation the most deplorable.

At this critical period, and after having consulted many of the most eminent of the Faculty in Edinburgh, and been frequently in the Infirmary at an immense expence, but without the smallest benefit, I was most fortunately recommended to the patent medicines, Edinburgh has, it seems, among strangers, acquired some degree of fame for what is called its medical school; but for my part, I take this opportunity of declaring publickly, and let them make their best of it, that none of the regular practitioners, as they are called, in town, ever did me the smallest service.

I saw

I saw evidently, that in a complication of disorders like my case, I could only look for relief from the united efforts of those noble drugs which have been invented and discovered for the happiness of the human race, and which are every day advertised with so much modesty, so much good sense, and so much disinterestedness. I therefore found it necessary to proceed in a manner somewhat new perhaps, but which I shall now state faithfully and minutely, health being undoubtedly the greatest blessing, humanly speaking, in this state of our probation here below.

I purchased from some of the most famous shops in town, two choppin bottles of Doctor Solomon's balm of Gilead, two ditto ditto of Spilsbury's drops, three bottles of Doctor Godbold's balsam, (by the way this eminent man once hawked gingerbread, a proof that superior talents will surmount many obstacles,) two bottles of Doctor Brodum's restorative cordial, three pounds of Whitehead's essence of mustard, a pound of the Imperial anodyne opodeldoc, six ounces of the elixir of longevity, (a very excellent article,) a quart of Zimmerman's stimulating fluid, six English pints of Mr Lignum's royal antiscorbutic mixture, a quarter of a pound of Marshall's cerate, a pound of the magnesia lozenges, half a pound of Modd's peppermint ditto, two pints of Cundell's balsam of honey, three handfuls of the gingerbread nuts, four pounds of the asthmatic candy, eight bottles (*eight* observe) of Velno's vegetable syrup, (a noble medicine,) a bottle of Doctor Sibby's solar reanimating tincture, and a few of the patent advertisements. To these I added, though I did not think it absolutely necessary, two pounds of the lozenge patirosa, and a few nutmegs, merely to give the whole a flavour; for, to say the truth, the stench of this mixture became almost intolerable, especially when it began to warm.

All these admirable ingredients, precisely in the *proportions* I have stated, which the valetudinarian for his own sake will do well to attend to particularly, I put into a large kettle, which I bought on purpose, from an eminent tin-smith on the South bridge. I then placed my kettle *near* the fire, not *on* it, observe, and gently stirring it every five minutes with a poker, allowed the whole to simmer from a quarter past nine in the morning, till six minutes after five in the afternoon, the thermometer ranging in the open air, from 48 to 54 of Fahrenheit's scale, as a learned neighbour assured me. I then gave the mash a good rattling boil, in the manner prescribed in Mrs M'Iver's cookery, page 38, taking the utmost care, as that lady directs in a similar case, to skim off the fat, which contains the essence of the whole. This I carefully preserved in a glazed earthen jar, which, to prevent evaporation, I stopped very close, first with a cork, and then covered it with a piece of stout black leather, and tied down the whole with a bit of whip cord. I then bottled up the thickest part of the residuum, as I understand it is called, our Cæsar having positively refused, however, to let the smallest portion of it enter his lips, but which, God willing, I shall at a convenient season essay upon my wife, who is at times troubled with hysterics and a few stomach complaints. She is also, poor woman, as Doctor Calomel assures me, subject to what he calls 'a crystalline humour in the fauces,' common enough it seems at present, and which the Doctor fears may some day carry her off.

At bed time, I took about the size of a hen's egg of this composition, which I diluted in a glass of old highland whiskey, the best and

the

the like quantity in the morning about half an hour before breakfast. For the first two or three days I thought myself very little better: before the end of the week, however, Mrs Stiffrump, and the young ladies my daughters, and indeed all my friends, perceived to their great joy a most wonderful and happy change. All my bad symptoms had disappeared. In the course of a month I was able to take a jaunt of pleasure, in the family way, to Lochlomond, and am now, thanks to heaven and the patentees, perfectly recovered; though I may perhaps continue the medicines for a few months longer, merely as a restorative. I am grown lusty and stout, and had a fine thumping boy born to me lately, though I confess I thought my wife had been past child-bearing; of course, you will easily believe how much joy the arrival of this little stranger, in the circumstances I have stated, has occasioned in the family. I have named him *Patent*, contrary indeed to his mother's inclination, who stickled long for *Brodum*, but for this once I carried the day; and having thrown off my wig, enjoy better health and spirits than I have done since harvest 1739, with the unspeakable comfort of having hitherto passed my life with a conscience void of offence. I am, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Timothy Stiffrump.

P. S. I am ready, if necessary, to make oath to the truth of the above case.

On certain Inequalities in the INCOME TAX.

IN making a few observations upon this subject, I by no means wish to excite any degree of discontent against a tax so productive, and which circumstances seem to have rendered indispensibly necessary. In the present crisis, taxes on mere consumption are not sufficient, nor ought a man, merely by spending little, to be exempted from bearing his share of the public burdens. At the same time care ought to be taken that these burdens be imposed equally, and upon those who are best able to bear them.

In the formation of any new scheme whatever, and particularly of a financial scheme, it cannot be expected that perfection should be attained at once. Experience only can point out its defects, and lay the foundation of a gradual improvement. It cannot, therefore, be any detogation to the contriver, that at the first introduction of this tax, its burden was in many respects unequally and partially distributed. This was naturally to be expected; but it might also have been supposed that in the course of the alterations which have subsequently been made, these original errors might have been removed. But though great pains has been bestowed, and with success, in rendering it more productive, nothing has been done to lighten its burden, by dividing it equally; on the contrary, the provisions originally made for this purpose have been greatly impaired, and the whole measure has assumed a more severe and indiscriminating aspect.

It is universally admitted, that the smaller the income is, the less proportion of it can the owner afford to pay in taxes. In a large fortune much is spent in objects of mere vanity and ostentation, and much can be spared without intrenching on the real comforts and conveniencies of life. With the poor man the case is very different; and accordingly the very poorest have all along been exempted. But upon the middling class, in which I would include all incomes between 100l. and 500l. a-

a-year,

year, it presses with peculiar weight. Here the retrenchment must be made, not indeed upon mere necessaries, but still upon very essential comforts.—The income of this class too is very generally inadequate to their rank in society. It is in a great measure composed of clergymen, professors, men in public offices, and small annuitants, whose income remains stationary, or at least has not, like that of great merchants and landed proprietors, encreased in any kind of proportion to the prodigious advance in the expence of living. The amount of 200*l.* as fixed by Mr Pitt, was much too low to begin to exact the full 10 per cent.; and it has since been brought down to 150*l.* It certainly ought not to have begun till 500*l.*, which may be considered as the boundary, on that side, of the income of the middling station.—A diminution from that sum downwards, small at first, and gradually increasing, might, I think, have made an arrangement sufficiently equitable. And I do not see why the loss of revenue, thus incurred, should not be compensated by levying somewhat more, (suppose 12½ per cent.) on very great incomes.—The possessors of these, as above observed, can with less inconvenience spare a proportion of their income, by retrenching a few superfluities: and as they have a larger stake in the country, it seems but fair that their contribution for its defence should be a little more liberal. With regard to the lower orders, also, it does not altogether appear why they should not come in for some share of the burden. A common day-labourer earning, as he now does, from 2*s.* to 3*s.* a day, that is 30*l.* or 40*l.* a-year, might very easily pay twenty or thirty shillings of income tax. The truth is, that in consequence of the sudden rise in the rate of wages, the income of this class very considerably exceeds the style of living which custom prescribes; and that they are now, relatively speaking, the richest of any. At the same time, though I should think this just, yet I have some doubt whether it would be expedient.—There is no tax which, from its mode of levying, is so sensibly felt, or has such a tendency to produce discontent: and as the limited information of this class of men renders them both unable and unwilling to see the necessity of any measure which presses hard on them, a degree of irritation might be produced among the lower orders, which would more than counterbalance any advantage derived from the increase of revenue.

Another grand inequality arises from no distinction being made between the sources from which income arises. Income arising from capital is obviously of much greater value than a mere annuity, or than the hard earned fruits of professional industry. The possession of capital dispenses with the necessity of a man's laying up any portion of his revenue, as a future provision for himself and family. This distinction, indeed, might have originally been objected to, as tending to introduce a vexatious inquisition into private concerns. But as, by the present mode of collection, the different sources from which a man derives his revenue are actually enquired into and ascertained, nothing could be more easy than to make the proper distinction. It might be done too without any diminution of the revenue, by making the income from capital pay a little more, and the income without capital pay a little less than the present amount of 10 per cent. What the exact proportions for each should be, I am not at present prepared to say, but it could be easily ascertained.

Besides these two leading distinctions, others more minute might be made; but I suspect that the complicated regulations which these would

would render necessary, might more than compensate any advantage likely to arise from them. Thus the value of land bears a greater proportion to the revenue it affords, than that of any other species of capital. Land, however, pays land tax, and a variety of other burdens, which nearly compensate for this advantage. The most complicated case would be that of mercantile men, who carry on business with their own capital. Here the income arises from two sources; from the profits of stock, and from the wages of labour, (generally the labour of inspection and direction.) With regard to the first, I would observe, that that part of the profits of stock which is over and above the legal rate of interest, could not fairly be subjected to the higher rate of taxation. It cannot be considered as the natural produce of the capital; it is rather the reward of the skill which is exerted in its employment, and of the risk which is thereby incurred. Thus a person trading on borrowed money would enjoy this surplus profit without its being possible to say that any part of his income arose from capital. With regard to the part which arises from labour, it evidently belongs to the lowest rate. Upon the whole, as it must often be difficult to ascertain the proportion of capital employed, it might seldom perhaps be erring very far from the truth, were we to make mercantile income pay the middle rate as now levied; unless in the case of borrowed money, for which due allowance ought certainly to be made.

With regard to the deduction for children, I must own myself rather at a loss. Nothing at first sight can appear more reasonable than that a very considerable abatement should be made. Yet Mr Malthus might perhaps urge very plausible reasons against giving any abatement whatever. In the present arrangement, however, (that of allowing 4 per cent. for any number of children *above two*,) I cannot discover any general principle upon which it proceeds.—Whatever the deduction be, it ought surely to be in the exact proportion of the number of children.

An Account of the FAIR INTELLECTUAL CLUB *in Edinburgh.*

IN looking over some old volumes, I met with one bearing this title, which does so much honour to my fair country women, that I cannot forbear wishing to make it somewhat better known than it appears hitherto to have been. It relates to a society formed by a few young ladies of this metropolis, with a view to their own intellectual improvement, which they hoped to accomplish by the mutual communication of ideas. It is written by one of the members, who, after much entreaty, had been prevailed upon to give this account of the society to which she belonged.

The fair author begins with stating the great secrecy with which they conducted their operations, insomuch, that the affair would never have transpired, had not the discovery been made by one of their own number. "But who can blame our sister? She had a generous motive to make the revelation. Reason might well quit the field, when that almighty pleasing passion took place. What will love not do!" It cannot be supposed, however, that so accomplished a lady would chuse any other than an honourable lover. Accordingly this gentleman kept the secret for no less than three months, and would have done so for ever, "if his arguments had not prevailed upon us to entertain his brethren of an Athenian society in town with an account of the original and present constitution of our club."

It

it now appears that the *Secretary*, not at all acting up to her title, had been the person that made the disclosure; in punishment for which she was obliged to suffer the *pain* of writing this account. Her narrative composes the rest of the little volume.

After many apologies, the fair writer proceeds to give the following particulars of the origin of the society. "In the month of May 1717 three young ladies happened to divert ourselves by walking in Heriot's *gardens*, where one of us took occasion to propose that we should enter into a society, for improvement of one another in the study and practice of such things as might contribute most effectually to our accomplishment." The lady then states a variety of reasons, both in prose and verse, why her sex should not be excluded from the pleasure and advantage of cultivating their minds. Finding her two companions entirely disposed to concur in these sentiments, she agreed with them to found a society under the title of the *Fair Intellectual Club*. The number was to be neither more nor less than nine, in reference, it would appear, to the nine Muses. I cannot help wondering, however, at the extreme difficulty, and almost despair, which they express of finding other six, worthy of being admitted into this enlightened society.

In order, however, that the club might be established on a proper basis, they determined to take a few days longer to ponder in their minds every thing connected with it. At their next meeting each gave in a paper containing their proposals for its regulation, and after full consideration, those rules were adopted which had been unanimously approved of by all the three. These *Rules and Constitutions* are as follow:

"1. That we shall maintain a sincere and constant mutual friendship, while we live, and never, directly or indirectly, reveal or make known, without consent of the whole club asked and given, the names of the members, or nature of the club.

2. That none shall be invited or admitted into the club before her name be proposed in it, and her merits impartially considered, and allowance given by all the members to have her introduced.

3. That none shall be declared a member of our Club, before she hath, in our presence, subscribed her name to the rules and constitutions thereof.

4. That we shall never admit more than nine into our club, whereof five shall be counted a *quorum* sufficient to act in absence of the rest, as if the number was complete.

5. That none shall be invited or admitted into our club before she be fifteen years of age, nor after her twentieth year is expired.

6. That although different principles and politics shall be no hindrance to the admission of members into our club, being Protestants; yet none shall presume to urge these, directly or indirectly, in our meetings on pain of censure.

7. That although we may, on proper occasions, make excursions in commendation of the genius and conduct of other people; yet none shall be guilty of practising the silly arts of censure and ridicule, on pain of censure.

8. That every person, at her first admission into the club, shall entertain the club with a written harangue, and deliver the sum of ten shillings sterling, for the use of the poor, as we shall direct.

9. That one shall be chosen at the beginning of each quarter of the year, in our meetings, to whom we shall address ourselves when we speak, by the name of Mistress Speaker, and pay all the due respect to her that becometh us to one whom we impower to determine differences, si-

lence

lence debates, censure transgressors, state votes, and, in a word, to perform all the offices that one in the character of Preses may reasonably be allowed to do.

10. That Mistress Speaker shall entertain the Club with a written speech of her own composure, immediately before the election of one to succeed her in the chair.

11. That we shall elect a Secretary to the club, at the beginning of each quarter, immediately after the choice of Mistress Speaker; and that she shall record in a book, and have the custody of the minutes of our management, as of all other papers presented to the club.

12. That Mistress Secretary shall read over the minutes of all that passed in the club during her quarter, immediately before the election of one to succeed her.

13. That we shall punctually attend on all the meetings of our club which for ordinary are to be once a week; and that absents shall be censured, unless their excuses be found to be good.

14. That whosoever refuses to submit to the command and rebukes of the club, pronounced by Mistress Speaker, shall be expelled from it, if sober reasoning can't prevail.

15. That when death, marriage, or other important occurrences shall, in the course of Providence remove any member from our club, care shall be taken to make a speedy supply of her room, lest the club suffer, or go to nothing.

16. That we shall not be limited by our subscriptions from making new regulations, additions, or alterations, for our greater good and improvement, from time to time, as we shall see cause."

All these points being amicably agreed upon, the grand difficulty returned, which was to find other six who could be suitable companions to such an accomplished *trio*. At the end of a fortnight, however, three were pitched upon, whose genius and conduct were most agreeable, and who, on being informed of the nature of the club, and having read over the rules and constitutions, cheerfully assented. Having now a *quorum*, they fixed a day for the election of office-bearers; by which time another member had made her appearance. Out of these seven were chosen Mrs Speaker and Mrs Secretary. "You need not doubt, Sir, says the Lady, but we made a prudent choice of Mrs Speaker. As for me, who had the honour to be made Secretary, I shall not be so proud as to appear sneakingly modest, by running down my own abilities for the second post in our club, which consisted merely in a greater dexterity in writing than the rest pretended to. Mrs Speaker being placed in her chair, and I at the table, with proper materials for the discharge of my duty, the club agreed that we should adjourn our meeting till the first Thursday of July, and in the interval seek out other two Ladies qualified to join us, and make our number complete. As also Mrs Speaker was required to prepare a speech to be delivered by her at the opening of our grand assembly. It happened very luckily, that before the first Thursday of July came, our club was made up: thus gradually are great affairs brought to perfection."

The whole number being now assembled, our author rises into an higher strain, and exclaims: "You cannot imagine, Sir, the joy we had when we found ourselves convened in the character of members of The Fair Intellectual Club. For my part I thought my soul should have leapt out of my mouth, when I saw nine Ladies, like the nine Muses, so advantageously posted. If ever I had a sensible taste and relish of true pleasure in my life, it was then. Oh!

Low

lightful is the pleasure of the mind! None knows it but those who value reason and good improvement, above fine shapes, beauty and apparel."

We are then entertained with the speech of Mrs Speaker, which is very edifying. She begins very properly with recommending religion and virtue above all things, and for their improvement in these, recommends *The whole duty of man*, *Bishop Tillotson's Sermons*, *Charron on Wisdom*, &c. She then proceeds to give an account of the state of learning among her sex, which is not of the most flattering nature. "Here, says she, I cannot cease to reflect with indignation on the negligence of our sex in this particular. What a shame is it, that Ladies, who value themselves for wit and politeness, should yet be ignorant of their mother tongue? how many set up for wits, that can't write good sense, in proper language? and how few can pronounce what they read, or deliver themselves with a proper grace? The more trivial these faults appear, the greater reproach to those who cannot correct them. *Few, very few of the Ladies I have had occasion to know, can so much as spell.*"

After observing how fortunate she is in being connected with persons of such superior character, she proceeds to treat of the "Sister arts, *Poetry*, *Music*, *and Painting*." I shall extract her observations on the first of these:

"To begin with Poetry, (which indeed uses not to be the temptation of too many of our Scots Ladies,) what variety of charms are in it, to captivate our minds? great, unspeakably great, is its use in human life. But, alas! there is so much enchantment, so much poison under a gilded cover, that none should be trusted with it, who want abundance of judgement and taste. The very reading, much more the composing, is dangerous. Divine and moral poetry I would urge with all my reason and rhetorick. 'Tis the hazard of reading and composing soft and wanton works, that warm and corrupt the imagination, I chiefly intend. We cannot be too careful in the choice of authors and subjects. Every poem, and every theme, is not for common hands. Even those who have a very good judgement and taste are in hazard, while they deal in such poetry, as is not retrench'd and purify'd from whatsoever tends to the corrupting of the soul. Such poems as answer the original ends of it, viz. to excite in the soul lively and sublime notions of GOD and religion, may be used with delight and freedom. Next to the Psalms of David, and other poetical parts of Holy Writ, we have nothing in our English language that I esteem comparable to the writings of Sir Richard Blackmore, Mr Isaac Watts, and Dr Young. There is also a Collection of divine Hymns and Poems, done by eminent hands, and published by Mrs Singer, which I greatly admire. There are many good performances in Dryden's Miscellanies, and other collections and works, which I can scarce venture to recommend, while they are in such bad company. But to you I need not be afraid to recommend the writings of Milton, Cowley, and Norris. Comedies should be read with caution, and few of them at all: but Tragedies, well wrought, are highly to be prized and studied."

To the other two arts she is less favourable, and hardly allows them any quarter whatever. We are next presented with the speech of Mrs M— B— pronounced on her admission. It consists of a splendid panegyric on the merits of the society, in which all my readers I trust are by this time disposed to join. The peroration is so very sublime, that I cannot withhold it from them. "How can I miss to be thus accomplished, if I be not mine own enemy, whilst I enjoy the friendship and assistance

sistance of the Fair Intellectual Club? A club, that more than the body regards the mind, and prefers substances to shadows and things that cannot profit. A club, that pities those whose high descent, whose outside, makes up all the fame they know and vainly boast of. A club that knows the true value and use of things, is above the reach of envy, and secure of the fairest character. A club whose glory is to pity, pardon, and commend, but too great and good to ridicule, censure, and disdain. In a word, a club whose match I despair to hear of or know, till I join the innumerable company of angels and society of saints, arrived at consummate perfection."

"This, Sir, (says our author,) was the speech I valued so much, not merely on the account of the Panegyrick the Lady was pleased to make upon our club, but also for the genteel matter it contains, and the graceful manner of her delivery, which last cannot be presented to you in paper. She says the beginning of it is an awkward translation of Boileau's speech at his admission into the French Academy, which she was obliged to have recourse to, because she had but a day's time to prepare one. I own it is an imitation of that great Monsieur's speech on that occasion, but when you have compared the two, I could almost engage you'll determine in the Lady's favour, all circumstances being rightly considered.

Particulars of the Fall of Part of the Rosenberg Mountain in September 1806. By the Rev. Mr BUCKMINSTER *of Boston, North America, but then residing in Switzerland* *.

IF you have a large map of Switzerland, I beg you to look for a spot in the canton of Schweitz, situated between the lakes of Zug and Loweitz on two sides, and the mountains of Rosenberg and Rosi on the others. Here, but three weeks ago, was one of the most delightfully fertile valleys of all Switzerland; green and luxuriant, adorned with several little villages full of secure and happy farmers. Now three of these villages are for ever effaced from the earth, and a broad waste of ruins, burying alive 1100 peasants, overspreads the valley of Lawertz.

About five o'clock in the evening of the third of September, a large projection of the mountain of Rosenberg on the north east gave way, and precipitated itself into this valley: in less than four minutes it completely overwhelmed the three villages of Goldau, Busingen, and Rothlen, with a part of Lowertz and Oberart. The torrent of earth and stones was far more rapid than that of lava, and its effects as irresistible and as terrible. The mountain in its descent carried trees, rocks, houses, every thing before it. The mass spread in every direction, so as to bury completely a space of charming country more than 3 miles square! The force of the earth must have been prodigious, since it not only spread over the hollow of the valley, but even ascended far up the opposite side of the Rigi. The quantity of earth is enormous, since it has left a considerable hill in what what was before the centre of the vale. A portion of the falling mass rolled into the lake of Loweitz, and it is calculated that a fifth part is filled up. On a minute map you will see two little islands marked in this lake, which have been admired for their picturesqueness.—One of them is famous for the residence of two hermits, and the other for the remains of an antient chateau, once belonging to the house of Hapsberg. So large a body of water

* A slight account of this disaster appeared in the Magazine for January. This, however, is much more ample.

ter was raised and pushed forward by the falling of such a mass into the lake, that the two islands, and whole village of Seven, at the northern extremity, were for a time completely submerged by the passing of the swell. A large house in this village was lifted off its foundations, and carried half a mile beyond its place. The hermits were absent on a visit to the abbey of Einsiedeln.

The disastrous consequences of this event extend further than the loss of such a number of inhabitants in a canton of little population:—a fertile plain is at once converted into a barren tract of rocks and calcareous earth, and the former marks and boundaries of property are obliterated. The main road from Art to Schweitz is completely filled up, so that another must be opened, with great labour, over the Rigi. The former channel of a large stream is choaked up, and its course altered; and as the outlets and passage of large bodies of water must be affected by the filling up of such a portion of the lake, the neighbouring villages are still trembling with apprehension of some remote consequences, against which they know not how to provide. Several hundred men have been employed in opening passages for the stagnant waters, in forming a new road for foot passengers along the Rigi, and in exploring the ruins. The different cantons have contributed to the relief of the suffering canton of Schweitz, and every head is at work to contrive means to prevent further disasters.

The number of inhabitants buried alive under the ruins of this mountain is scarcely less than 1500. Some even estimate it as high as 2000.—Of these, a woman and two children have been found alive, after having been several days under ground.—They affirm, that while they were thus entombed they heard the cries of poor creatures who were perishing around them for want of that succour which they were so fortunate as to receive. Indeed, it is the opinion of many well informed people, that a large number might still be recovered; and a writer in the *Publiciste* of Paris goes so far as to blame the inactivity of the neighbouring inhabitants and quotes many well-attested facts to prove that persons have lived a long time buried under snow and earth. This at least is probable in the present case, that many houses, exposed to lighter weight than others, may have been merely a little crushed; while the lower story, which in this part of Switzerland is frequently of stone, may have remained firm, and thus not a few of the inhabitants escaped unhurt. The consternation into which the neighbouring towns of Art and Schweitz were thrown, appears, indeed, to have left them incapable of contriving and executing those labours which an enlightened compassion would dictate.

The mountain of Rosenberg, as well as the Rigi and other mountains in its vicinity, are composed of a kind of brittle calcareous earth and pudding-stone, or aggregated rocks. Such a prodigious mass as that which fell, would easily crumble by its own weight, and spread over a wide surface. The bed of the mountain from which the desolation came, is a plane inclined from north to south. Its appearance, as it is now laid bare, would lead one to suppose that the mass, when first moved from its base, slid for some distance before it precipitated itself into the valley. The height of the Spitsberg (the name of the projection which fell) above the lake and valley of Lowertz was little less than 2000 feet. The composition of the chain of the Rigi, of which the Rosenberg makes a part, has always been an obstacle in the way of those system-makers who have built their hypothesis upon the

struc-

structure of the Alps. It has nothing of granite in its whole mass; and, though nearly 6000 feet above the sea, is green, and even fertile to its summit. It is composed of nothing but earth and stone, combined in rude masses. It is also remarkable that the strata of which it is composed are distinctly inclined from the north to the south; a character which is common to all rocks of this kind through the whole range of Alps, as well as to the greater part of calcareous, schistous, and pyritous rocks, and also to the whole chain of the Jura.

It was about a week after the fall of the mountain that our route thro' Switzerland led us to visit this scene of desolation; and never can I forget the succession of melancholy views which presented themselves to our curiosity. In our way to it we landed at Art, a town situated at the southern extremity of the lake of Zug; and we skirted along the eastern boundary of the ruins, by the side of Mount Rigi, towards the lake of Lowertz. From various points on our passage we had complete views of such a scene of destruction as no words can adequately describe.

Picture to yourself a rude and mingled mass of earth and stones, bristled with the shattered part of wooden cottages, and with thousands of heavy trees torn up by the roots, and projecting in every direction. In one part you might see a range of peasants' huts which the torrent of earth had reached with just force enough to overthrow and tear in pieces, but without bringing soil enough to cover them. In another were mills broken in pieces by huge rocks separated from the top of the mountain, which were carried high up the opposite side of the Rigi. Large pools of water were formed in different parts of the ruins, and many little streams, whose usual channels had been filled up, were bursting out in various places. Birds of prey, attracted by the smell of dead bodies, were hovering all over the valley.—But the general impression made upon us by the sight of such an extent of desolation, connected too with the idea that hundreds of wretched creatures were at that moment alive buried under a mass of earth, and inaccessible to the cries and labours of their friends, was too horrible to be described or understood. As we travelled along the borders of this chaos of ruined buildings, a poor peasant, bearing a countenance ghastly with woe, came up to us to beg a piece of money. He had three children buried under the ruins of a cottage, which he was endeavouring to clear away. A little further on, we came to an elevated spot which overlooked the whole scene. Here we found a painter seated on a rock, and busy in sketching its horrors. He had chosen a most favourable point: before him, at the distance of more than a league, rose the Rosenberg, from whose bare side had rushed the destroyer of all this life and beauty. On his right was the lake of Lowertz, partly filled with the earth of the mountain. On the banks of this lake was all that remained of the town of Lowertz. Its church was demolished, but the tower yet stood, and the ruins, shattered but not thrown down. The figures which animated this part of the drawing were a few miserable peasants, left to groupe among the wrecks of their village. The fore ground of the picture was a wide desolate sweep of earth and stones, relieved by the shattered roof of a neighbouring cottage. On the left hand spread the blue and tranquil surface of the lake of Zug, on the margin of which yet stands the pleasant village of Art, almost in contact with the ruins, and trembling even in its preservation.

We

We proceeded, in our descent, along the side of the Rigi, toward the half buried village of Lowertz. Here we saw the poor curate, who is said to have been a spectator of the fall of the mountain. He saw the torrent of earth rushing toward his village, overwhelming half his people, and stopping just before his door. What a situation! He appeared, as we passed, to be superintending the labours of some of the survivors who were exploring the ruins of the place. A number of new-made graves, marked with a plain pine cross, showed where a few of the wretched victims of this catastrophe had just been interred.

Our course lay along the borders of the enchanting lake of Lowertz. The appearance of the slopes on the eastern and southern sides told us what the valley of Goldau was a few days since; smiling with varied vegetation, gay with villages and cottages and bright with promises of autumnal plenty. The shores of this lake were covered with ruins of huts, with furniture and clothes, which the vast swell of its waters had lodged on the banks. As we were walking mournfully along toward Schweitz, we met with the dead body of a woman which had been just found. It was stretched out on a board, and barely covered with a white cloth. Two men, preceded by a priest, were carrying it to a more decent burial. We hoped that this sight would have concluded the horrors of this day's scenery, and that we should soon escape from every painful vestige of the calamity of Schweitz. But we continued to find relics of ruined buildings for a league along the whole extent of the lake; and a little beyond the two islands mentioned above, we saw lying on the shore the stiff body of a peasant which had been washed up by waves, and which two men were examining, to ascertain the place to which he belonged. Our guide instantly knew it to be the body of one of the inhabitants of Goldau.—But I will mention no more particulars. Some, perhaps, that have been related to me are not credible, and others which are credible are too painful.

The immediate cause of this calamitous event is not yet sufficiently ascertained, and probably never will be. The fall of parts of hills is not uncommon, and in Switzerland especially there are several instances recorded of the descent of large masses of earth and stone. But so sudden and extensive a ruin as this, was perhaps never produced by the fall of a mountain. It can be compared only to the destruction occasioned by the tremendous eruptions of Ætna and Vesuvius. Many persons suppose that the long and copious rains which they have lately had in this part of Switzerland may have swelled the fountains in the Rosenberg sufficiently to push this part of the mountain off its inclined base. But we saw no marks of streams issuing from any part of the bed which is laid bare. Perhaps the consistency of the earth in the interior of the mountain was so much altered by the moisture which penetrated into it, that the projection of the Spitsberg was no longer held by a sufficiently strong cohesion, and its own weight carried it over. Perhaps, as the earth is calcareous, a kind of fermentation took place sufficient to loosen its foundations. But there is no end to conjectures. The mountain has fallen, and the villages are no more.

If we had not been detained at Strasburg waiting for passports for ten days, we should have been in Switzerland on the 3d of September, probably in the vicinity of the lake of Lowertz; perhaps under the ruins of Goldau. Several travellers, or rather strangers, have been destroyed; but whether they were there on business

or for pleasure, I know not. Among them are several respectable inhabitants of Berne; and a young lady of fine accomplishments and amiable character, whose loss is much lamented.

Extracts from a curious Pamphlet, giving a view of Popery as professed in 1685.

THIS pamphlet is entitled, "A Papist represented and misrepresented, or Two views of Popery." It appears to be the production of a zealous Papist who wishes to remove the prejudices entertained against his profession. He has, whimsically enough, arranged, on two separate columns, the charges made against them on a variety of points, and their defence against these charges. He appears to have been formerly Protestant, and states the one to be descriptive of the idea which he had then formed of a Papist; while the other, says he, "is wholly copied out from the Papist that *I am now*: being the sum of what I was taught when reconciled to the church of Rome, and which, after sixteen years conversation with men of that communion, I have found to be their doctrine."

It appears interesting, as it shews the ground which was then taken by the votaries of that religion. We shall, therefore, extract those parts which relate to their conduct as *citizens* and as *members of society*.

Of the Pope.

Charge. A Papist believes the Pope to be his great God, and to be far above all the angels. That Christ is no longer head of the church, but that this Holy Father has taken his place; and that whatsoever he erects, decrees, or commands, is to be received by his *flock* with the same respect, submission, and awe, as if Christ had spoken it by his own mouth. For that his *Holiness* (having once received the triple crown on his head,) is now no more to be looked upon as man, but as *Christ's vicar*, whose office it is to constitute and ordain such things as Christ forgot when he was on earth, not thoroughly considering what would be the exigencies of his flock in future ages. And for this intent, he is assisted with a certain *mysterious infallibility* such as hides itself when he is on his own *private concerns*, exposes him to all the designs, cheats, malice, and machinations of his enemies, and lets him as easily be overseen, as imprudent, and as silly, as his neighbours. But when he comes into his chair to hear any public business, then it begins to appear, and protects him from all *mistakes and errors*: and he becomes immediately full of the Holy Ghost, though he had the devil and all manner of wickedness in him before.

Reply. He believes the Pope to be none of his God, either great or little; that he is not above the angels, but only a man. He believes that Christ, as he is supreme master, governor, and lord of all created things, so also of his church, of which he acknowledges him to be the founder and head. But, as notwithstanding this lordship and headship of Christ, over all things, every father of a family owns himself to be master of it under Christ; and every prince, king, and emperor, is confessed supreme lord and governor of his dominions, under God; so also he believes that there is a *pastor*, governor, and head of Christ's church under Christ; to wit, the Pope or Bishop of Rome, who is the successor of St Peter. And now, believing the Pope to enjoy this dignity, he looks upon himself obliged to shew him that respect, submission, and

obedience

obedience, which is due to his place. Neither does he doubt but God assists those who have this charge with a *particular helping grace*, such as has a special respect to the office and function more than to the person. And, therefore, though he were as wicked as Caiphas, yet he is ready to tender him all respect due to his function, never scrupling to receive his decrees and definitions, such as are issued forth by his authority: and this, whether he has the assistance of a divine infallibility or no, which, though some allow him without being in a general council, yet he is satisfied, 'tis only their opinion, and not their *faith*, there being no obligation from the church of assenting to any such doctrine.

Of the Deposing Power.

Charge. He believes that the Pope has authority to dispense with his allegiance to his prince; and that he needs no longer be a loyal subject, and maintain the rights, privileges, and authority of the King, than the Pope will give him leave.—And that if this *mighty father* think fit to thunder out an excommunication against him, then he shall be deemed the best subject, and most christian, who shall soonest shed his Prince's blood, and make him a sacrifice to Rome: but he's but ill rewarded for his pains who, after so glorious an achievement has not his name placed in the calendar, and he canonized for a Saint. So that there can be no greater danger for a king than to have *popish* subjects, he holding his life amongst them only at the *Pope's* pleasure.

Reply. 'Tis no part of his faith to believe that the Pope has authority to dispense with his allegiance to his Sovereign, or that he can *depose Princes* upon any account whatsoever; giving leave to their subjects to take up arms against them, and endeavour their ruin. He knows that *deposing* and *king-killing* power has been maintained by some canonists and divines of his church, and that it is in their opinion lawful and annexed to the papal chair. He knows likewise that some Popes have endeavoured to act according to this power. But that this doctrine appertains to the faith of his church, and is to be believed by all of that communion, is a malicious calumny, a downright falsity. And for the truth of this, it seems to him sufficient argument, that for the few authors that are abettors of this doctrine, there are of his communion three times the number that publicly disown all such authority; besides several universities, and whole bodies, that have solemnly condemned it, without being in the the least suspected of their religion, or of denying any article of their faith.

Of Infallibility in the Church.

Charge. He believes that the pastors and prelates of his church are *infallible*, and that, like so many divine oracles, or petty familiar deities, they are exempt from *error*, and cannot deceive. But this, especially when they are met together in a *general council*, it being a main part of his faith, that then they are secure from all mistakes, and that it is as impossible for them to decline either to the right hand or to the left in any of their definitions and decrees, as it is for God to leave Heaven, and become the author of lies. Thus fondly believing these to be assisted with a necessary infallibility, like gods, whom their ignorance, ill examples, and debauched lives, to a true considerer, scarce speak to be men; if God Almighty did so lib throw his benefits and graces among his creatures, that none should have a more powerful assistance of God's truth and infallible Spirit, than they in whom there was least of God to be found.

Reply. He believes that the

tors and prelates of his church are *fallible*; that there is none of them but may fall into errors, heresy, and schism, and consequently are subject to mistakes. But that the whole church can fail, or be deceived in any one point of faith, this he believes impossible. Being assured that the church of Christ shall be taught all truth by the special assistance of the Holy Ghost, to the end of the world, he has faith to believe that Christ will make his words good. All general councils he believes to be especially protected from all error, in all definitions and declarations in matters of faith. And though 'tis possible that several of the prelates and pastors in such an assembly, as also many others in communion with the church of Christ) should at other times, either through pride or ignorance, prevaricate, make innovations in faith, teach erroneous doctrines, and endeavour to draw numbers after them; yet he is taught that this does not at all argue a fallibility in the church, nor prejudice her faith. Neither does it at all reflect on the church's authority, or make the truth of her doctrine questionable to him, that many of her eminent members, doctors, prelates, and leading men, have been or are great enormous sinners, infamous for their pride, covetousness, or other crimes whatsoever. The promises of God's continual and uninterrupted assistance, being not to be frustrated by the wickedness of such particular men, though in high dignities.

Of Dispensations.

He believes that the pope has authority to dispense with the laws of God: and absolve any one from the obligation of keeping his commandments. So that, if he has but his Holy father's leave, he may confidently *dissemble*, *lye*, and *forswear* himself in all whatsoever he pleases, and never be in danger of being called to an account at the last day: especially if his *lying* and *forswearing* was for the common good of the church: there being then a sure reward prepared for him in heaven, as a recompence of his good intentions and heroic atchievements. And if at any time he should happen to be catched in the management of any of these public and church concerns, and being obnoxious to penal laws, should have sentence of death passed on him, he has liberty at his last hour, on the scaffold or ladder, to make a public detestation of all such crimes; to make protestations of his innocence; to call God to witness that he dies unjustly; and that as he is immediately to appear before the supreme judge, he knows no more of any such designs, and is as clear from the guilt of them as the child unborn. And this, though the evidence against him be as clear as noon-day, though the jury be never so impartial, and the judge never so conscientious. For that he, having taken the sacrament and oath of secrecy, may then lie, swear, forswear, and protest all that he pleases without scruple, with a good conscience, christian-like, holily and canonically.

Reply. Denies in the most positive manner all these allegations. Declares, that neither he, nor any of his communion, were ever "informed or instructed of any such diabolical point." Urges, that many of them, by only lying and forswearing themselves once (in the article of their religion,) might have secured their wealth and dignities, which, however, they had chosen rather to renounce.

Of Indulgences.

He believes that his holy father the Pope can give him leave to commit what sins he pleases; especially if he can make him a present of a round sum of money, he never need doubt of an indulgence and pardon

of

for himself and his heirs for ever, for all sorts of crimes or wickedness he or his posterity may have convenience of falling into. And having this commission in his pocket under the Pope's broad seal, he may be confident that Christ will confirm and stand to all that his vicar on earth has granted, and not call him to any account for any thing he has done, although he should chance to die without the least remorse of conscience, or repentance for his sins.

Reply. He believes it damnable to hold that the Pope, or any other power in heaven or earth, can give him leave to commit any sins whatever. Or that for any sum of money he can obtain an indulgence or pardon for sins that are to be committed by him, or his heirs hereafter. He firmly believes that no sins can be forgiven but by a true and hearty repentance: but that still there is a power in the church of granting indulgencies, which concern not at all the remission of sins, either moral or venal; but only of some temporal punishments remaining due after the guilt is remitted; so that they are nothing else but a mitigation of *Canonical penances.* And though he acknowledges many abuses have been committed in granting and gaining indulgencies, through the default of some particular persons, yet he cannot imagine how these can with justice be charged on the church, espececially since she has been so careful in retrenching them.

Of mental Reservations.

Charge. He is taught to keep no faith with any that are reputed heretics by his church: and, that whatsoever promises he has made, though never so positive and firm, with this sort of people, he may lawfully break, and cheat, and cozen them without any scruple. And though he must not do this by downright lying and telling untruths, for that would be a sin; yet he may make use of any indirect ways, such as *equivocations, dissimulation, and mental reservations,* and by these means draw them into his snares: and this without fear of offending God, who is well pleased with these kind of pious crafts, and allows of these holy cheats.

Reply. He is taught to keep faith with all sorts of people, of whatever judgment or persuasion they may be, whether in communion with his church or no; he is taught to stand to his word, and observe his promise, given to any whatsoever; and, that he cannot cheat or cozen, whether by dissembling, equivocations, or mental reservations, without defiance of his own conscience, and the violation of God's laws. Pope Innocent XI. in a decree issued forth the second of March 1679, has strictly commanded all the faithful, in virtue of his holy obedience, and under pain of incurring the divine vengeance, that they never swear *equivocally,* or with any mental reservation, upon no account, or pretended convenience whatsoever: and that if any presume, either publicly or privately, to teach or maintain the doctrine of swearing with *equivocations* or *mental reservation,* that they *de facto* incur excommunication *latæ sententiæ,* and cannot be absolved by any but the Pope himself, excepting at the hour of death. And now, if any authors in communion with the church be produced as patrons of inward reserves, and grand abettors of these mental *juggles,* let them hold up their hands and answer for themselves. The church has declared for no such doctrine.

Of the Uncharitableness of the Papists.

Charge. His Church teaches him to be very uncharitable; it being her constant doctrine, that none out of her communion can be saved. So that

that, let a man be never so honest in his dealings, never so just to his neighbour, never so charitable to the poor, and constant in his devotion to his Maker; yet all this shall avail him nothing, if he be not a member of his church. 'Tis not enough for him to believe in Jesus Christ, unless he believes and assents to every article and tenet declared in his *General Councils*; for that obstinately to deny any one of these, does as certainly place him at the left hand of the Judge, as if he perversely stood out against the truth of Christianity, and denied Jesus Christ to be God. And by this means, as many as by his church are marked out as *schismatics*, or heretics, are to expect nothing but damnation, or rather are condemned already.

Reply. His Church teaches him no uncharitableness at all, and the doctrine she delivers concerning the desperate state of *Heretics and Schismatics*, is nothing but what she has learned from the mouth of Christ and his Apostles, Mark xvi. 16. And if among those that believe not, she comprehends not only *Infidels and Heathens*, but also all *Heretics and Schismatics*, 'tis nothing but what she has received from the Apostles. There is the same obligation to obey the precepts of Christ, and hearken to his words, as to acknowledge the divinity of his person. 'Tis not therefore, any uncharitableness in the Church to declare plainly the miserable unhappy state of all such, who wilfully oppose and separate from the doctrine of Christ. But 'tis her zeal so to do, and the same solicitude for the salvation of souls, which moved the Apostles heretofore to preach the like doctrine to their flock. There being no more hopes of salvation for one who denies obstinately any one point of the Catholic faith, tho' he believes all the rest, than there is for one who keeps Nine of the commandments with the breach of the *Tenth*. An obstinate opposition against any one point of faith, and a sin against one commandment, being as certainly damnable as if it were against all.

On Political Party Spirit, *with a Specific for its Eradication. In a Letter to a Friend in the Country.*

Candida pax homines trux decet feras.
Ovid.

Cessante causa cessat et effectus.

Dear Sir,

You know I promised, some time ago, to give you my sentiments on the nature and effects of Party Spirit in this particular quarter; and as political measures have of late revived what fortunately was beginning to subside, I now sit down, doubly impressed with the propriety of gratifying your request.

Before I proceed to explain, elucidate, and describe, I think it necessary to declare, that "I from my soul sincerely hate" *all Party!* I not only conceive, but from experience am fully convinced, that Party is productive of more unworthy, dishonourable, mean, selfish, and contemptible vices, than any other passion or propensity incident to the human mind, and it is on this account I now take up the pen to expose it, and paint it in its native colours. In the first place, Sir, I consider Party (next to the illustrious Emperor of France) to be the greatest *liar* that ever opened a mouth. This alone, in the eyes of a correct moralist, might be sufficient to induce him to have nothing to do with it; but when it is added, that the lies which Party hatches, and propagates with such industry, are not *white lies*, but of the most black and malicious nature, we are in a manner bound as moralists to hold it in abhorrence. In the second place, I maintain, and I think can prove, that Party generates more real, rooted, and spreading

ing evils in a well-governed State, and does more to uproot the natural virtues that usually belong to mankind, than all the evils in Pandora box put together; and, in the last place, I am persuaded that while it continues, or rather till it is extirpated, the ordinary blessings of society cannot possibly be enjoyed. That I may illustrate, prove, and support these allegations, it may not be improper to commence *secundum artem*, beginning with my first proposition, and ending with my last.

That Party is a notorious and unblushing liar, may be gathered from every society and description of people with whom we daily commingle. The *proof* of a lie, and the *conviction* of an untruth, are two distinct things, and ought to be separated. The one depends on positive detection, the other on absolute improbability. To prove a political lie in a country where all are not only politicians, but perfectly well acquainted with every political fact, is no easy matter: but to prove an improbability is, (except our reasoning powers have deserted us) the easiest thing in the world. Now, Sir, let me ask you, or any rational man, if when you hear in one company a story, or a number of stories, all tending to make a particular great character as black as ink, and on going into another, you hear as many stories all tending to make him as white as the driven snow, what will your ultimate opinion or conviction be? But when a third party intervenes, and adduces a variety of circumstances (or if you will, *facts*) to prove that both the parties you heard before were completely wrong in every one data they established, what shall we make of the *character*, and what of the statements? Can we possibly attach *truth* to any, or can we ascribe this black, and white, and speckled character, to any thing but Party?

In the second place, That Party generates the most pernicious and deep-rooted vices amongst us, may be illustrated by every thing springing up around us in this political and prolific isle. It is really curious, if not diverting, to hear that valued thing called *Freedom* in every mouth, and not one particle of it in the heart. It may not perhaps be improper to *define* Freedom as it now stands before we proceed to prove that really and truly what we have been long taught to consider as Freedom, is but a phantom of the brain, and exists no where but in the *pineal gland*. That we have Freedom in this boasted land, none would be mad enough to dispute. That we have more of it than in any other, is likewise incontrovertible, and that we have much more of it than we ought to have, is, I think, evident to every man possessed of common moderation. We have not only freedom, Sir, but we enjoy it in all its forms, distinctions, shades, and peculiarities. For instance, we have the *general* freedom of traducing the very best characters, and praising the very worst—the political freedom of accepting bribes for the good of the state, and the virtuous freedom of corruption for the good of morality. We have the parliamentary freedom of insulting our King, by simply declaring, that he can *do no wrong*, and the confident freedom to declare, that we are right when we know that we *have* done wrong. Besides all this, Sir, we have the bold freedom of declaring publicly, that a man is guilty who has been publicly tried and acquitted by the first tribunal in the kingdom; and what is more, the legal freedom of concealing thousands, and tens of thousands of the public money, without being obliged to account for a shilling of it. But above all, we have the unlimited freedom of getting drunk by the indulgence of the legislature, and the unrestrained freedom of becoming worthless and a-

ban-

bandoned by the express licence of our Magistrates. If any man, after this, can deny that we have *enough* of Freedom, he must be a cormorant; and if any man will take upon him to assert that we have not *too much* of it, I think we may safely pronounce him either a fool or a madman.

Yet, with all this freedom, Sir, Party is not satisfied. Ask them what it is they want, and they cannot tell you, at least you cannot understand them. One tells you that the liberty of the subject is in imminent danger by the encreased and encreasing influence of the crown; the other, that the liberty of the subject is too great, and the prerogative too small. All this we might treat much in the same way as we are bound in judgment and common sense to do the different stories formerly mentioned; but unfortunately the matter rests not here, but diverges and branches out into various and distinct ramifications. *Taking a side* in some matters is often attended with beneficial effects to a community, in others, highly dangerous. As for instance, taking a side, as the Russians, Prussians, and Swedes have done, to repel a common robber, is not only highly meritorious, but essentially necessary. On the other hand, taking a side to stir up dissentions, generate a spirit of rebellion, form plots, and produce revolutions in a state, is not only pernicious, but criminal. Now, Sir, to compare small things with great, what political, moral, or beneficial effects, can result from certain clusters of men linking themselves together, like our Princes-street loungers, to impede passengers; or, to speak more in point, to impede the ordinary progress of affairs, and destroy the harmony of good fellowship? To speak still more pointedly, what possible advantage can accrue from one description of men, (and we may add *women*,) ranging themselves on one side in hostile array against another, merely because their particular sentiments or opinions happen not exactly to coincide on certain points, which neither of them critically understand? Why should they not, on the same grounds, quarrel, separate, and abhor one another for dissimilar opinions on other subjects, besides *political* ones? and why may they not listen to each others opinions on this point as they do on others, without coming to an open rupture? But, no! you are a *Foxite*, I am a *Pittite*, ergo, you are a *Democrate*; and I am a violent *Aristocrate*, in other words, you are a professed enemy to the constitution, and I a declared enemy to civil liberty, and so we both hate one another cordially and implacably. Is not this extremely edifying and amusing Sir?—but it is not equally so in the *consequences*. It is one thing to dispute, and another to cabal; but it is still more serious when cabal leads to rancour, and that again to misrepresentation, calumny, tricks, and downright falsehood. How many good people, in this good town of ours, have been kept at a horrid distance from one another, by the simple sound *Democrate*, which, upon nearer approach, would have softened into nothing more than a predilection for a certain patriot, to whom were attached particular talents and qualities? How many have been represented as firebrands of commotion, who, on an intimate acquaintance, were afterwards found to possess the most gentle and amiable dispositions, accompanied with virtues to endear them to all who knew them? But above all, how many have been suspected, shunned, and despised, merely for having occasionally associated with those whom the rage and rancour of Party had unjustly criminated? On the other hand, how has this unwarrantable and blind conduct operated on the minds of those who experi-

ri-

rienced this treatment? Conscious of the injustice of the censure, and smarting under the opprobrium of unqualified abuse, could it be supposed that any thing but resentment and revenge would arise, or that ought but opposition would be their object? Hence the glorious *Spirit of Party*!—hence the noble patriotic struggle for possession—the prudent exultation of success—the mildness of power when in, and the murmuring of disappointment when out! Hence too, the shifts and shuffles, the quirks and quibbles—the misrepresentations, tales, tattles, lies, and absurdities fabricated and circulated by each party, to support, defend, vindicate, and condemn one another, with all the heat and animosity of two contending armies fighting for their existence!—mercy upon us!—"What mighty matters spring from trivial things!"

"To laugh, were want of wisdom and of grace;
But to be grave, exceeds all power of face."

Having now Sir, as briefly as the nature of the subject would admit, pointed out some of the leading principles of Party, and the causes which have operated, and will continue to operate on the minds and conduct of our fellow-citizens, if something be not adopted to restrain the evil, let me conclude by stating what I humbly conceive will effect a complete cure, and as the present election is favourable for new experiments, offer what I likewise conceive will prevent a relapse. Before I proceed to the remedy, it may be necessary to specify the precise nature of the disease which we have long had amongst us; for the political disorder that has reigned for these last 10 years in Edinburgh, is in many instances materially different from what exists elsewhere. It is to be sure a *brain-fever* attended with uncommon *nausea*, *antipathies*, and *longings*, for certain pernicious gratifications; but it differs in many respects according to the nature of the clime, or particular *spot* where it arises. For instance, in the metropolis of Britain, it rages chiefly in consequence of the thick atmospheric air that continually overhangs that immense capital of smoke, and obscures not only the sight, but the mind of the patient who labours under the oppression. On the contrary, the disease in Edinburgh arises chiefly from the keen, piercing, sharp northern blasts, that dart with violence and velocity through every street, close and opening; which coming directly in contact with the breast of the patient, produces an immediate stagnation of what is now technically called the *moral circulation*, and rushing to the head, occasions the fever we have just named. This material distinction has induced the faculty to distinguish the same disease by *different* names, *i. e.* the *Fox* or *Whig* fever, and the *Melville* fever. The first is simply a brain fever, accompanied with imaginary dangers, and indistinct ideas of what the patient conceives would make mankind happy, and, like Panacea, cure all evils. The last is generally accompanied with symptoms which indicate danger and often death, namely, an inordinate desire to possess what cannot easily be obtained, attended with a violent thirst which nothing can abate. Along with these unhappy maladies, the patient is seized with antipathies and partialities, equally strong and ungovernable, such as an abhorrence of all such as he conceives are unwilling to gratify him in these longings, and irresistible attachment to such as he thinks may contribute to his gratification. This induces him to reject whatever is offered to him by his medical assistant, to sooth and allay his propensities, and to receive with avidity every thing presented to him by

his favourite associates. The malady in both cases is heightened considerably by certain provocatives, which produce antipathies, and which not only operate to disorder the mental faculties, but leave the patient in a state of total blindness. These are a particular predilection for certain *papers* which represent objects in one light, and a complete rejection of others that represent them in an opposite view. This has induced some cautious and timid practitioners in this metropolis to lay other papers before their patients, where nothing is represented on either side, and where hardly any thing but a mere blank, uninteresting, and as some think *sneaking* outline is pourtrayed, and which, as some likewise conceive, is chiefly occasioned by the *dread* of the Melville fever. All however agree, that the general disease is considerably heightened and inflamed by these papers, for it is well known, that they operate not only in disordering the intellects of the Melville patient, but in producing the same effects in the *Fox* or *Whig* maniac, and that till they are banished entirely, no hopes can be entertained of the restoration of either.

A consideration of this circumstance, joined to an ardent desire to benefit mankind, and restore health, peace, and harmony, among my fellow citizens, has induced me to submit a plan to the serious attention of all well disposed members of our political capital, which I would fain hope will meet with their united approbation. As it is a material point to check the progress of a violent disease, my view has been principally directed to this object; and as it is now found by the most experienced practitioners, that the Brownonian system in fevers, is much less efficacious than lenitives, I have, after mature consideration, conceived it most expedient, first to remove the excitement of the malady, previously to any attempt to restore the patient to perfect health and sound reason. For this purpose, I humbly propose that the papers already mentioned should be completely removed from the patient's sight; but as this cannot be effected without a violent opposition on his part, which may probably heighten instead of allaying the disorder, some method must be resorted to, which by deceiving the patient, will, while it gratifies his propensities and resentments, remove and effectually destroy one of the principal causes of the disorder. The following occurs to me as the most likely to succeed.

Let it be proposed to all these labouring under the influence of the malady we have so particularly specified, to send a formal general challenge to their opponents to meet each other face to face, armed at all points, to decide their long-existing hostilities, hatred, and antipathies, by one general engagement at a place and hour appointed; and, in order to prove the superiority of their pretensions, each party shall bring to the field of action such *political weapons of defence* and attack, as they conceive the most likely not only to repel, but finally to discomfit their opponents. Now, Sir, as it is next to certain that the only weapons they can provide to maintain this contest and defend their cause, are the *Courier* and *Morning Chronicle*, it may well be supposed that, armed at all points with these deadly shafts, each party will rush to the "tented field," confident of success. For my own part, I am so fully convinced of this, that, with all the reinforcements lately brought forward to strengthen the two great contending armies that are to decide the fate of Europe, I am more than persuaded that neither will move to the scene of action with half the alacrity or confidence of victory that our political heroes will do, armed with the invincible

vincible weapons already named. But as the fate of armies, as well as the success of battles, depend fully as much on the conduct and skill of experienced generals as on the mere ardour and personal bravery of the combatants, it becomes highly necessary that each party should be headed, governed, and directed by such men as are the most likely to lead them to glory and renown. Now, as the contest for political victory depends more on the power of *words* than on the effusion of blood, I again humbly propose that the two conducting commanders should, previously to the onset, agree, settle, and arrange between themselves, that this war of words shall be conducted in perfect conformity to the nature and importance of the cause that gave it birth; and consequently, that instead of powder and lead, which could only destroy without producing conviction, each party shall load their *air guns* with balls or pellets formed from the two materials above mentioned. The importance and advantage of this arrangement, Sir, are evident. In the first place, it inspires confidence and courage in those who mutually depend on the superiority of their respective weapons: in the next, it not only prevents death, but contributes to reconciliation, for we now find, that *pellet warfare* is productive of both these admirable effects. It is almost unnecessary for me to point out the inevitable consequences which every discerning mind must at once perceive will ultimately result from this terminating conflict. The Melvillites and Pittites, primed and loaded with the thundering balls of the Courier; the Foxites the Sheridans, and the Howicks, charged with the condensed pellets of the Morning Chronicle take aim and discharge their irresistible materials straight to the *heads* and *bosoms* of their opponents!—what a tremendous scene!—what an awful and impending fate! far far exceeding that of Cato and of Rome!—a description of wounds and blows, and blood, and disaster, we leave to Homer and Bonaparte!—they are now become so common as not to interest the feelings of humanity at all. We, therefore, turn from them with contempt, and conformably to the reigning taste of the present age for *novelty*, confine our description merely to *impression*—Yes, Sir, to *pellet* impressions. If you or any man conceives that these can produce little or no effect, allow me to say, that neither of you are sufficiently acquainted with the power of paper materials. Nothing in this sensitive era has equal influence; and can you or any other suppose, that materials, so well prepared and so well directed to the heads and breasts of our contending oppositionist, would procure no *impressions*?—impossible,—but I talk not of simple impressions; I mean those that are reciprocal, mutually felt and mutually acknowledged.—Were the materials of warfare already specified composed of mere blank paper, our opponents might as well charge their air guns with snow balls; but composed of such solid, ponderous, irresistible materials, as the *Courier* and *Morning Chronicle*, every pellet makes not only an immediate, but a lasting impression wherever it strikes above the midriff. It is therefore altogether unnecessary for me to dwell on consequences that must be evident to all endowed with the smallest comprehension, or the least knowledge of human nature. A few dozen of rounds fired by the opposite parties would enable them mutually to *feel* what they never felt before, namely a conviction of the strength and effect of their adversaries artillery, which they formerly despised, from never having really examined the materials of which it was composed, and at the same time a *conviction* that their own, which they con-

conceived altogether irresistible, was not quite so powerful as they had imagined.

There is nothing that leads so effectually to reconciliation among violent disputants, as a reciprocity of concession, or, to speak more correctly, and not so Johnsonian, a candid acknowledgement on both sides, that in some opinions they were both wrong;—that although they abandon not the whole of their position, they are nevertheless convinced that some of those held by others have truth, reason, and conviction to support them; and that although they cannot subscribe to the whole of each others tenets, they are convinced from what they have heard, and more particularly from the *impression* they have received, that neither party are unreasonable, and consequently cannot mean harm to either church or state. Now, this reconciliation can never be brought about by simple partial interviews between political opponents; because they will not listen calmly and dispassionately to each others's arguments. The Melvillite and the Foxite fever rages too violently for any *impressions* to be made on either side—nothing can produce these, and remove antipathies and attachment, but the pellet engagement we have with such confidence proposed, and which we as confidently predict will produce the desired effect. A new and delightful prospect now opens before me, Sir! —a scene starts to view, more interesting to a patriotic mind, than the restoration of peace to Europe!—I see both parties throw down their *air-charged* tubes of hostility.—I see them cast down their eyes with looks of contrition and blushes of shame!—I perceive them, after a short ruminating pause, approach each other with countenances beaming with forgiveness, friendship, candour, and regard, and taking each other cordially by the hand, proceed, pair and pair, from the place of degraded contest to the *Temple of Union*, where sitting down to the "feast of reason and the flow of soul," each hears the sentiments and opinions of others, without rancour, antipathy, or displeasure; and, where making allowance for the particular partialities and predilections of mankind, the eulogiums of a *Pitt*, a *Fox*, a *Melville*, and a *Whitbread*, are heard without a pang, a libation of *port*, poured to their health, and their memories, and drank without a nausea. In commemoration of this happy day, and as a preservative of future harmony and concord, I hear them mutually agree, that henceforth, the principal cause of their animosity, disorder, and conception, shall be discarded.—That neither *Courier* nor *Morning Chronicle* shall be permitted to pollute their dwellings;—That an impartial, fair, and liberal paper, giving the sentiments and opinions of opposite sides, in opposite columns, be printed for the benefit of rational discussion and just conclusions; and that instead of the feverish dread and selfish caution operating on the conduct of our present collectors of intelligence, a manly and succinct detail of politics, unwarped by party influence, be rigidly observed by the printer of the *Caledonian Union Chronicle*. All this I see and hear in the ardour of philanthropy and the love of peace and harmony:—would to heaven it were real!—citizens of Edinburgh!—citizens of the world! do not you wish the same?

Conciliator.

Edinburgh, 18*th May* 1807.

Scottish Review.

I. The Poems of *Ossian* in the original *Gaelic*, with a literal Translation into Latin. By the late *Robert Macfarlane*, A. M. together

ther with a Dissertation on the authenticity of the Poems. By *Sir John Sinclair*, Bart.; and a Translation from the Italian of the Abbé Cesarotti's Dissertation on the Controversy respecting the Authenticity of Ossian, with Notes and a Supplemental Essay. By John M'Arthur, L. L. D. Published under the sanction of the Highland Society of London. 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

THE following is the most remarkable of the new information contained in this publication, for the collection of which we are indebted to the patriotic and indefatigable exertions of Sir John Sinclair.

It appears that a manuscript volume of Gaelic poetry existed in the college of Douay, in Flanders, previous to the publication of Macpherson's translation. It was in the possession and handwriting of a Mr John Farquharson, who was understood to have collected it, a considerable time before, in the Highlands. Several Scots gentlemen were then students in this college, and saw the manuscript in the hands of Mr Farquharson, though they did not understand it. With a good deal of incredulity, however, they heard him extolling this poetry as equal or superior to that of Homer or Virgil. They were still at Douay, when Macpherson's work came over, which drew their attention more particularly to the subject. Mr Farquharson was then seen to compare this work with his own manuscripts, and was heard to declare them the same, only complaining that the translation gave no adequate idea of the beauties of the original. It appeared that every one of the poems in Macpherson's collection was also in his, for he was seen comparing them all. Mr Farquharson, on returning to Scotland in 1781, rather unaccountably left his manuscript at Douay. As nobody there understood Gaelic, it was entirely neglected, and employed in lighting the fire.

Such is the information given by Messrs Macgillivray, and John Farquharson, and it is certainly of very considerable importance in favour of the authenticity. We cannot form the same judgment as to a letter of Macpherson's, which Sir John has been at great pains to verify.—It was written on occasion of the Indian subscription for defraying the expence of publishing the originals. On being informed of this most liberal and patriotic effort, Mr M. wrote as follows:

Norfolk Street, 4th July, 1784.

I received the favour of your letter, dated yesterday, and I am sorry the gentlemen should think of giving themselves the trouble of waiting upon me, as a ceremony of that kind is altogether superfluous and unnecessary. I shall adhere to the promise I made several years ago, to a deputation of the same kind, that is, to employ my first leisure time, and a considerable portion of time it *must* be, to do it accurately, in arranging and printing the originals of the poems of Ossian, as they have come to my hands. Funds being established for the expence, there can be no excuse, but want of leisure, for not commencing the work in a very few months.

There is certainly nothing decisive in this letter; but still, as in case of the originals being in Macpherson's possession, it does not quite appear why any long time should be necessary to prepare them for publication; the letter, on the whole, is rather unfavourable to that supposition.

Besides this new information, Sir John has given an abstract of that contained in the Report of the Highland Society.

We are next presented with a literal translation of the first book of Fingal, by the Rev. Thomas Ross.

The

The impression which we have received from it, when compared with that of Macpherson, is on the whole favourable. It possesses a simplicity, tinctured with rudeness, and a particularity, which seem to mark it as the copy of an original, not of a paraphrase. We offer the following specimens:

Ross.

There were the groans of death,
The hard crash of contending arms,
Shields and mails in shivers on the ground,
Swords in all hands, like light'ning in the air,
The cry of battle from wing to wing,
The roaring, bloody, hot encounter,
Like a hundred hammers wildly beating
Successive sparks from the red (son of the) furnace.

Macpherson.

Death raises all his voices around,
And mixes with the sounds of shields.
Each hero is a pillar of darkness,
The sword a beam of fire in his hand.
The field echoes from wing to wing,
As a hundred hammers that rise,
By turns, on the red son of the furnace.

Ross.

Be as a rock on the shore,
In my native land of woods,
Which raises the pine on high
To contend with the storms of heaven.

Macpherson.

Gather round the bright steel of your king;
Strong as the rocks of my land
That meet the storm with joy,
And stretch their dark pines to the wild.

Ross.

Morna! fairest of maids,
Calm is thy sleep in the cave of the rock:
The delight of the people is fallen,
As a nightly star sparkling in the vale:
The lonely traveller is sad
When the light begins to fail.
But thou art like snow on the heath,
Thy ringlets are like the mist of Crowla
When it climbs the side of the hill
In the beams of the western sun.

Macpherson.

Morna! fairest of maids!
Calm is thy sleep in the cave of the rock!
Thou hast fallen in darkness, like a star
That shoots across the desart;
When the traveller is alone,
And mourns the transient beam.

But thou art snow on the heath;
Thy hair is the mist of Cromla;
When it curls to the hill,
When it shines to the beam of the west.

In regard to poetical merit, we are rather disposed also to prefer the new translation, on account of its simplicity, though there are some passages which Macpherson has decidedly improved. We shall, therefore, be happy to see a new translation of all the poems executed in the same manner. We must only protest against the practice of arranging it in lines corresponding to those of the original, which, by raising an expectation of harmony, and continually disappointing it, produces a very unpleasant effect.

We are next presented with a translation of the Abbé Cesarotti's dissertation on the authenticity of Ossian's poems. It is more marked by lavish panegyric, than by nice discrimination. The translation, however, which the Abbé has made of them into Italian, appears, from the few specimens given in the way of quotation, to be well executed. This general admiration which these poems excited in the continent of Europe, where they could derive no advantage from local circumstances, seems to afford the most decisive evidence of their intrinsic merit. In Germany there are no less than three translations, and Mr Colquhoun, a young relation of Sir John's, who had long resided in that country, thus describes, in a letter to him, the general impression with regard to them.

I have never heard the name of Ossian mentioned in that country without the

the most decisive marks of applause, approaching sometimes even to enthusiasm; and the interest which is there taken in the contest, with regard to the authenticity of Ossian, is inconceivable, when we consider how remote the Germans are from the scene of action."

Schiller, in a treatise on the sublime, thus expresses himself.

Who would not rather tarry amid the lively disorder of a natural landscape, than amidst the tame regularity of a French garden? Who would not rather be astonished at the wonderful conflict between fertility and devastation on the plains of Sicily? Or rather feast his eye on the wild cataracts, and cloud-caped mountains of Scotland,—*the great nature of Ossian*, than admire, in artificial Holland, the laborious victory of perseverance, over the proudest of the elements.

After this preliminary matter, the rest of the volume consists of the Gaelic originals, with a Latin translation by Mr Macfarlan. With regard to the former, we do not pretend to be qualified to judge. Of the latter, it is enough to say, that it is executed exactly on the model of the Latin versions usually appended to the editions of Homer designed for the use of schools; with all the idioms of the original, and full of those compound epithets which are quite hostile to the genius of that language. In this state, the spirit of the original has evaporated so completely, and the whole has acquired so uncouth and repulsive an aspect, that we really cannot pretend to form any judgment upon it.

We cannot conclude, without expressing our surprize, that more exertions have not been made in the way of taking down the poems from recitation. The expence which has been bestowed on this splendid edition of the original would, we do not hesitate to say, have been better bestowed in sending Gaelic scholars, of good character, and totally destitute of poetical talents, to collect every thing of this nature which chance threw in their way. We cannot suppose, notwithstanding the change in Highland manners, that there should not be at least a few old men who retain some part of them. Accordingly, in Sir John's researches concerning longevity, (which we will speedily notice,) two are mentioned who are in the habit of repeating them, and one of these is said to make it his principal amusement.—The latter, indeed, repeats so fast as to make it impossible to write after him; but he might be made to go over each passage so often as to fix it in the memory of the person employed to take it down. A single poem, however short, substantially the same, or even bearing the same character with one of Macpherson's, would be nearly sufficient to establish the authenticity of the whole.

II. Delineations of St Andrews; being a particular account of every thing remarkable in the History and present State of the City and Ruins, the University, and other interesting Objects of that ancient Ecclesiastical Capital of Scotland. Including many curious Anecdotes and Events in the Scottish History. By James Grierson, 12mo. 5s. With three elegant Views, and a Plan of the Town.

FEW places can be more deserving than St Andrews, of such an historical delineation, as is here attempted. It is a city of high antiquity; the seat of the oldest Scottish University; the Ecclesiastical capital of Scotland for nearly a thousand years; and still contains many objects which interest the curious. Mr Grierson seems to have examined carefully into all points of its history and antiquities, and tho' in a style

not

not much distinguished for elegance, has given a complete and faithful statement of whatever was worthy of notice.

According to a tradition (in which there is doubtless a great portion of fable,) S Andrews was founded in 370 by S Regulus, abbot of a monastery at Patrae in Achaia, who, being warned by a vision, set out with 17 monks and 3 nuns, and after a long navigation arrived at St Andrews. Here he made a convert of the King of the Picts, and received from him a very liberal grant of land, on which was erected the church, which still bears the name of St Regulus.

St Andrews, however, did not rise to any great distinction till about the year 1160, when the priory was erected by Bishop Robert, and when the same prelate obtained for it the honour of being raised to the rank of a royal burgh.

But, in 1471, Nevil, archbishop of York, having revived a claim of superiority over the Scottish clergy, which had been often made before by his predecessors in office, and had been productive of much dispute and ill will betwixt the two countries, the pope, to put an end to such disputes for the future, and to silence the pretensions of the archbishop of York for ever on this head, was prevailed upon to grant a bull, erecting the bishopric of St Andrews into an archbishopric, and subjecting to it the other dioceses of the church of Scotland. The prelate, in whose favour this bull was obtained, was Patrick Grahame, formerly bishop of Brechin, and brother, by the mother's side, to the celebrated James Kennedy his immediate predecessor*. P. 65.

Graham, along with the primacy, obtained also the power of a legate, which continued to be vested in his successors. The following is a list of the Archbishops.

Patrick Graham, the first archbishop, died 1476.
William Schevez, died 1496.
James Stuart, chancellor, killed at Flowden, with his father, King James IV. 1513.
Andrew Foreman.
James Beaton, chancellor.
David Beaton, cardinal and chancellor, murdered 1546.
John Hamilton, hanged at Stirling 1571.
John Douglas, the first Protestant bishop, died 1576.
Patrick Adamson, died 1591.
Vacancy of fifteen years.
George Gladstanes, died 1615.
John Spotswood, chancellor, the historian, built the fine church of Dairsie, died 1639.
James Sharp, assassinated in Magusmuir 1671.
Alexander Burnet.
Arthur Ross, deprived of his office at the Revolution, 1688. P. 71.

Besides this general jurisdiction over the whole kingdom, the Archbishop of St Andrews possessed high powers within his own very extensive diocese. It is calculated that there were in all 131 livings, the incumbents of which were to be confirmed by him. Nor was his temporal power less extensive. He had the power of conferring honours like a Sovereign, with a Chancellor under him. He was judge in all civil and in most criminal cases; and when any person was condemned, the escheat of his effects fell to the Archbishop; an arrangement on the pernicious effects of which it is needless to

* Kennedy and he were the sons of Mary Stuart, youngest daughter of Robert III. She was thrice married; first, to James Kennedy Earl of Dunmore, by whom she had also two sons, Gilbert Lord Kennedy, and James Bishop of St Andrews; secondly, to Douglas Earl of Angus, by whom she had also two sons, who were successively earls of Angus; and, thirdly, she was married to Sir George Graham of Murdoch, by whom she had James Graham, the founder of the family of Fintray, and Patrick Graham, the first archbishop of Andrews.

to enlarge. Great also was his maritime power. He was Lord Admiral over nearly all the coast betwixt Forth and Tay; he issued *cockets* to ships, and levied customs in his own name. Notwithstanding this great power, however, his income, making every allowance for the difference in the value of money, is calculated only at 10,000*l*.

The priory was founded in 1120, in the reign of Alexander I., by Bishop Robert. Its revenue soon equaled that of the Archbishoprick. Twenty-four parish churches, scattered through the counties of Fife, Perth, Angus, and the Lothians, belonged to this monastery, and paid tithes to it.

St Andrews was the scene of many of the most memorable transactions in Scottish history. Being the centre of the Romish hierarchy in Scotland, it naturally became the great theatre of religious persecution. Even at the beginning of the fifteenth century, before the era of the reformation, two abettors of the doctrines of Huss were condemned and burnt. After the arrival of that era, it was distinguished by the martyrdoms of Hamilton, Wishart, and other eminent reformers. It is distinguished also by the assassination of two distinguished persecutors, Beaton and Sharp. For the detail of all these events, we must refer to the present volume, and to the histories of Scotland.

St Andrews now consists of three streets, which lie not exactly parallel, but diverging from the monastery, whose fine ruins are at the east end. There was formerly another street farther north, which now forms a public walk. It is impossible to ascertain the population during its flourishing period. The following statements, however, prove how much it has declined.

When in the meridian of its glory, which was in the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, it had betwixt sixty and seventy bakers, and nearly the same number of brewers; but now there are not above nine or ten bakers in the town, nor above the same number of brewers in the whole neighbourhood. A surer test, perhaps, of its extent and wealth, is the great number of trading vessels that were then accustomed to resort to it, not only from the opposite ports of Holland, of Flanders, and of France, but from all other parts of the then commercial world. At the great annual fair, called the Senzie Market, which was held within the priory in the month of April, and of which we shall afterwards speak more particularly, no fewer than from two to three hundred vessels were generally seen to arrive. At present (1806) only two small vessels belong to St Andrews. It appears by the tax-roll of the royal burghs, that in 1556 the taxes of St Andrews amounted to 410*l*. but in 1695 only to 70*l*. P. 104.

It contained, in 1801, 3263 inhabitants.

St Andrews is now chiefly distinguished by its university, which was founded at the beginning of the fifteenth century. At first, a few learned men offered their voluntary services to teach all who chose to attend. They commenced their lectures at Whitsunday 1410, and were attended by a great concourse of students. In consideration of this success, Bishop Wardlaw granted them a charter on the 27th of February 1411, by which they were formed into a University; and a bull to that effect was soon after obtained from Benedict XIII. one of three contending Popes, to whom Scotland then adhered. James I. on his return to Scotland, greatly encouraged and patronized the new institution. It was formed on the model of the University of Paris. Some time after, about 1455, Bishop Kennedy founded St Salvator's College, consisting of a Doctor in Theology, a Licentiate in Theology, a Bachelor in Theology, four Masters of Arts, and six poor scholars.

scholars. The rectorships of Kemback and Kilmeny were assigned them for their support. A variety of regulations were made for the conduct of the professors, and with regard to the students, it was particularly ordained, that "they should not be *common* night-walkers or *robbers*, or *habitually* guilty of any other notorious crimes."

The University of St Andrews now consists of two Colleges, entirely independent of each other in point of discipline and revenues, and which never act as a conjunct body, but in five cases, viz. in the election of their Chancellor, Rector, and Professor of Medicine, in conferring degrees, and in the management of the University library. The Old or United College consists of St Salvader's, above described, and of St Leonard's, which was founded in 1512, and joined with St Salvaders in 1748. The whole contains now a Principal and eight Professors, viz. of Latin, Greek, Logic and Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Civil History, and Medicine. There are attached to it 36 bursaries, of which 20 are in money, from twenty guineas to six pounds, and sixteen consist in board for the Session during four years of the Session.

St Mary's College was founded in 1538, by Archbishop Beaton, uncle to the Cardinal. Five lecturers were at first appointed, to each of whom were assigned particular portions of scripture to explain and illustrate. It consists now of a Principal and three Professors of Divinity, Church History, and of Hebrew. The Principal also delivers lectures in Divinity. Sixteen bursaries are attached to it.

Such, (says Mr Grierson,) are the various departments of science and literature in this university, and they are all filled by men of most respectable and distinguished talents, indefatigable in their exertions for the interests of learning, and for the moral as well as intellectual improvement of their pupils.

The situation of the place, too, is peculiarly favourable, as has been universally allowed by all judicious observers. The salubrious and exhilarating purity of the air, the healthful and innocent nature of the exercises during the hours of recreation; the simplicity and sobriety of the manners of the inhabitants in general; the distance from a dissipated capital, or a large manufacturing town, where vices, often no less dangerous than those of the capital, prevail—point out St Andrews as a most eligible retreat for youth. It is not easy to conceive that vice can ever here become prevalent, for the society is so small that no individual can escape notice; and when a youth is found to be incorrigible, he is immediately dismissed.

P. 205.

Next to its university, St Andrews is distinguished for its *Ruins*. But for the description of these, as well as of a variety of other curious particulars, our limits make it necessary for us to refer to the volume itself.

The greatest omission, we think, made by Mr Grierson, is that of giving no notices of the distinguished men who have adorned the University. This would have formed one of the most interesting parts of the work. The names of Watson, Tulledeph, Wilkie, claimed particular attention, to which, within these few years, might have been added those of Barron, Rotheram, and Wilson. In other respects, the work seems to be executed with great diligence, and is as complete as any of the kind we have seen.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

CALEDONIA; or an account, historical and topographic, of North Britain, from the most ancient to the present times; with a dictionary of places, chorographical, (to be completed in four volumes.) Vol 1. 4to. 901 pages. By George Chalmers,

mers, F.R.S. and S.A. 3l. 3s. large paper 4l. 14s. 6d.

The Code of Health and Longevity; or a Concise View of the Principles calculated for the preservation of Health, and the attainment of long Life: being an attempt to prove the practicability of condensing, within a narrow compass the most material information hitherto accumulated regarding the different arts and sciences, or any particular branch thereof. By Sir John Sinclair, Bart. 4 vols. 8vo 2l. 8s.

A System of Operative Surgery, founded on the basis of Anatomy. By Charles Bell, F.R.C.S.E. vol. I. royal 8vo. 18s. (second vol. in the press.)

A System of Chemistry. By J. Murray, Vol. III. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Young Lady's Pocket Library, containing Gregory's Legacy; Lady Pennington's Advice; Marchioness Lambert's ditto; Moore's Fables. 6s.

The New Tablet of Memory, shewing every remarkable event in History, from the earliest period to the year 1807. 4s. 6d.

The question between the late Ministry and the British Constitution. 8vo. 2s.

Poems by James Grahame, 2 vols. small 8vo. 14s.

The Soldier's Return; a Scottish Interlude in two acts; with other poems and songs, chiefly in the Scottish dialect. By Robert Tannahill, 176 pages, 12mo. 3s. (Paisley.)

Sermons; By Bryce Johnson, D.D. Minister of Holywood. To which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Life and Writings of the author.

View of the Mineralogy, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Fisheries, of the Island of Arran. With Notices of Antiquities, and Suggestions for improving the Agriculture and Fisheries of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. By the Rev. James Headrick, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Scottish *Literary Intelligence.*

THE Society in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge, have now announced to the public that they have completed the New Gaelic Edition of the Old Testament in 2 vols. and of the New Testament in one vol. 12mo. They are to be sold at 1s. 3d. per vol. in sheets, and 1s. 11d. bound. No credit is allowed. If the Psalms and Paraphrases are added, 3d. additional is charged.

The Rev. William Toune is about to publish by subscription two volumes of "Letters on Sacred, Ancient, and Modern Literature, and the Elements of the Sciences. Mrs Catherine Toune proposes to publish in the same manner an octavo volume of Poems.

There has been lately discovered, in the collection of the Duke of Buccleugh, a curious manuscript of the Statutes of the Orders of the Garter and the Bath, with various old drawings; among the latter are portraits of Richard III. and of Anne his queen. These drawings prove to be the originals from which the late Lord Orford's outlines were taken, as represented in his "Historic Doubts;" and it is remarkable that the above learned nobleman was always of opinion that the original was in existence.

Literay Intelligence, English *and* Foreign.

MR Pinkerton, the celebrated geographer, has undertaken to edite a work of considerable magnitude, nearly connected with the subject of his late publication, a general collection of Voyages and Travels, forming a complete history of the origin and progress of discovery by sea and land, from the earliest ages to the present time. It is not intended merely to reprint the narratives that have already appeared, nor to adhere

here to the strict chronological order of the occurrences which they detail; but in most cases to class the subjects and consolidate the materials of different writers, so as to exhibit at one view all that is interesting or important in their several publications, and to present the reader with a regular, succinct, and separate history of the progress of discovery in every great division of the globe. It is proposed, however, that the utmost care shall be taken not to destroy or weaken the interest which, in a greater or less degree, must always belong to the narrative of the voyager himself, by using, where it can be done with advantage, the language of the original authority. The first in the order of the divisions of this work, as most interesting to the great body of readers, will be Europe, comprising every thing valuable that has ever appeared in the form of voyages and travels relating to this portion of the earth; and in the subsequent parts, the order of arrangement which Mr Pinkerton has pursued in his great geographical work will be adopted. It is calculated that the work will be completed in ten or twelve volumes in quarto, which will be embellished with well-executed prints, and a few of such maps and plans as may be desirable to supply the reader with an immediate view of the places under his considerations.

Nicholas Carlisle, Esq Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, has just sent to the press a work of great and general utility, to be entitled, a Topographical Dictionary of England. It is to contain an accurate delineation of each country, as subdivided into hundreds, laths, wapentakes, &c. an account of the population of each parish and town-ship, as estimated by the returns made by order of government in 1801; and a statement of the parochial assessments according to the returns made to parliament in 1803. An account will likewise be given in it of ecclesiastical benefices, stating who the patrons of them are, and the value at which they are set down in the King's books; to this part will be added an account of the tutelary saint of each church. Besides these topics, it will include a vast variety of other particulars relative to the situation of post-towns, markets, fairs, corporations, free schools, and religious houses, members of parliament, assizes, petty sessions, &c. &c. The whole of the materials which have been collected with great labour from the most authentic sources, will, for the convenience and facility of consultation, be arranged in alphabetical order.

Mr Coleridge has sent two new volumes of poems to the press, which will shortly make their appearance.

Mr Elton has nearly completed a translation of Hesiod, with dissertations and copious notes.

A new edition of the *Biographia Dramatica*, with the addition of a Third volume is preparing by Mr Stephen Jones.

Mr Lancaster announces for publication by subscription, at twelve copies for a pound, an abbreviated Account of his newly-invented Method of instructing the Poor. Perhaps one of the most interesting spectacles to be seen at present in or near London is the Free school of this benevolent man, situated about two hundred yards from the Obelisk, in St George's Fields. In this school nearly one thousand poor children are rapidly taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, by one master, on the plan of Mr Lancaster, for a total expence not exceeding three hundred pounds per annum. The leading principle of this well regulated and orderly establishment is, that the senior classes teach the junior, and that emulation through every class is excited by rewards and promotion. The methods of teaching are also much simplified—for example, the children learn to read and write the alphabet at the same time, by forming the letters in sand with their fingers, as each letter is successively called by the monitor; they afterwards learn to read and write monosyllables in the same manner, and the precision and rapidity with which the smallest children perform these operations is very surprizing, and highly interesting. Aided by this plan, the children of the poor may, without exception, be initiated in the rudiments of knowledge; and we congratulate the country on the prospect of its speedy adoption by the Legislature on the introduction of Mr Whitebread.

Sir John Carr will publish, early in May, the recent Excursion into Holland along the Rhine, to Mentz and Darmstadt. The engravings which will ac-

accompany this volume are still more beautiful than those which have accompanied his former works.

The Rev. J. Robinson, master of the Free Grammar-School at Ravenstondale, has just completed a copious work on the Literature, Manners, Customs, Religion, Warfare, Laws, &c. &c. of the Greeks, intended for the use of Schools, and including the results of the various dissertations which have been written on those subjects since the time of Potter.

Mr Belsham is about to publish a Collection of State-Papers, Official Letters, and other documents, illustrative of English History, from the Revolution to the Peace of Amiens. These Papers extend to two volumes, and are so printed as either to be sold separately, or in connection with the various volumes of his History to which the papers respectively appertain. This work, together with the History of Mr Hume, forms now a regular and respectable series of English history, from the earliest records to our own times—A series which has hitherto been among the principal *desiderata* of English Literature.

Mr Johnes, of Hafod, to whom the public are under obligation for so splendid an edit. of Froissart, is now engaged in a Translation of the Chronicles of Monstrelet, which includes the period from 1400 to 1467, and describes the particulars of the conquests of Henry the Vth., and of the subsequent expulsion of the English from France.

The same gentleman is about to publish a Translation of the Memoirs of Joinville, who was contemporary with Louis the IXth., and accompanied that Monarch in his famous expedition into Egypt. It is to be hoped that the recent destruction of this gentleman's beautiful villa at Hafod, will not diminish his ardour in his interesting literary pursuits.

Mr Raymond, author of the life of Dermody, is preparing a complete edition of the poetical works of that wonderful, but unfortunate youth.

A Catalogue Raisonnée is in the press of the Library of the late Sultan Tippoo Saib, which, after his death, was conveyed entire from Seringapatam to the College at Calcutta. It consisted of upwards of 2000 manuscripts, in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostanee languages, many of them highly curious.

Mr Gifford, the translator of Juvenal, and editor of Massinger, is engaged in an edition of the works of Ben Johnson.

The new edition of the Bible, with annotations by Dr Gregory, and superb engravings from the works of the great Masters, will not make its appearance till the 1st day of January 1808.

Mr Wool announces a second quarto on the subject of the Life and writings of Dr Joseph Warton.

An Encyclopædia of Manufactures is announced, in which it is intended to trace every raw material, from its growth until it is delivered into the hands of the workman, to develope the various modes of its fabrication, to point out the improvements each art has received, and to detail the history and progress of the improvements, with hints for their farther extension and exemplification. It will be completed in eight or ten volumes octavo; and it is intended to publish a part every two months, containing six sheets of letter-press, with a sufficient number of plates to illustrate the different subjects, making a volume annually.

Mr Olinthus Gregory, A.M. of the Royal Military Academy, has in the press a translation of the Abbé Hauy's *Traite Elementaire de Phyfique*, with notes. The translation will make two handsome octavo volumes, and will be published in a few weeks. In conjunction with Mr Gregory's Treatise on Astronomy, and his treatise on Mechanics, it will constitute a complete course of Natural Philosophy, including every modern discovery.

The public will soon be presented with the Narrative of the French Voyage of discovery in the South Seas; performed during the years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. It will comprehend the historical part; the manners and description of the people; and the department of natural philosophy and meteorology, forming together four quarto volumes. It will be drawn up by Messrs. Peron and Lesuer, and will be printed at the expence of the government. The part containing the natural history will be published by subscription.

A magnificent work is announced at Paris

Paris by Messrs Treuttel and Wurtz, under the title of Voyage Pittoresque des Constantinople et de Rives du Bosphore; which is to contain forty-eight plates, and to be published in 12 parts, accompanied by suitable texts; printed by Didot. The price of each print will be 100 francs to the subscribers at Paris, and the first part is to appear in May.

The state of public taste for the Theatre in different towns of Germany, may be partly inferred from the profits of benefits lately given in favour of the heirs of Schiller: at Riga, a city of thirty-five thousand inhabitants, the receipt was one thousand eight hundred florins; at Hamburgh, a city of eleven thousand inhabitants, eight hundred florins, at Berlin, a city of one hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants, the receipt was nearly five thousand florins.

Mr. E. Kulesar has obtained permission to publish a literary Gazette, in the Hungarian language, at Peith, entirely devoted to the literati of Hungary. Another literary and political Gazette, in the Hungarian language, is published at Vienna, under the title of "Magyar Kurir," or Hungarian Courier. Many other works, on theology, ethics, education, &c. and even some novels in the Hungarian, have lately issued from the presses of Pesth.

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts.

AN instrument denominated, from its use, an *Astrometer*, for finding the rising and setting of the stars, has been greatly improved by Mr Brewster. The hint of this instrument is taken from one invented by M. Jeurat, of the French Academy of Sciences, about 30 years ago. Mr Brewster's improved Astrometer is more simple in its construction, and more extensive in its application, and therefore promises to be of much utility in abridging the computation of semidiurnal arcs, where great precision is not required. It appears, too, that it may be applied to the solution of various other problems, so that it is likely to become highly interesting to those engaged in the study or practice of Astronomy, and particularly to young Astronomers. For a description of the instrument, which could not be well understood without a plate, See Nicholson's Journal for May 1807.

A judicious correspondent in the same Journal puts some queries, with remarks on the best methods of destroying insects, which infest dwellings and furniture, such as bugs and fleas; and surely, as the writer observes, the subject, as it tends to prevent distress, and to promote comfort, is not beneath the attention of the philosopher. Among other substances he mentions hellebore, some of the preparations of mercury, as the acetate in solution with which bedclothes might be rinced, wormwood, camphor. We recollect, that it was a common opinion, in some parts of Scotland, some years ago, that a plant, which is very abundant in marshy grounds, is a certain antidote against the flea. This is the *Myrica Gale*, Lin. or Scotch Myrtle. The leaves, and indeed all parts of the plant, are highly aromatic; and we have seen it gathered and placed among the bed-clothes for the purpose of expelling fleas, but with what success we know not. Should an opportunity occur of putting this to the test of experiment, we shall not fail to communicate the result to our readers.

In the same Number of Nicholson's Journal there is an elaborate and valuable paper by Dr Alderson, On the methods of improving poor soils where manure cannot be had. Our agricultural readers will find many of the hints in it worthy of attention. *J. M.*

Monthly Memoranda in NATURAL HISTORY.

THE weather continued very cold and snowy till the *23d of April.* On this day the Wheat-ear (Motacilla Oenanthe,) and the Stone chatter (Motacilla Rubricola,) were seen in the King's Park, where numbers annually breed: they had probably come some short time before. In the end of the month, from the 25th to the 27th, we had some fine warm days, which made vegetation proceed with great rapidity. The Sloe-bush was immediately in bloom in the King's Park; and Salix Helix, alba and aquatica, shewed their catkins on the margin of Duddingston Lake.

Lake. The Yellow-wren (Motacila Trochilus) appeared at the same time about the Lake.

29th April.—The Chimney-Swallow (Hirundo rustica,) known by its reddish brown breast, was observed for the first time this season. Fieldfares are still seen in small flocks, though probably just on the eve of leaving us. Even Plovers were seen in flocks on our shores till the 20th.

30th April.—About 8 o'clock at night we had a storm of thunder and lightning,—a phenomenon to which Edinburgh is not accustomed at this season of the year. The flashes of lightning were very vivid, and the thunder loud. The cloud from which the discharge took place passed apparently along the course of the Frith of Forth, to the North-west.

May 2.—The call of the Cuckoo was heard about Duddingston. From this date to the 14th of the month, cold easterly winds and drizzly fogs chiefly prevailed. Some snow fell at Edinburgh on the evening of the 13th. A good deal of the blossom of the small fruit has dropt off, being nipt by the frosts which have generally taken place during the night.

May 14.—I this morning observed a single Swift, or *Black Martin*, (Hirundo apus,) at Canonmills near Edinburgh, being the first I have seen this season. The proper Martin (Hirundo urbica,) known by its white rump, has been here for some days *.

May 18.—Genial weather has at length set in, with the wind in the west. In a very few days, sowing will be finished around Edinburgh.

The backward spring has so much retarded the leafing of all trees, that, in Hope Park, and other places near Edinburgh, those which are generally the earliest, and those which are the latest of acquiring their foliage, are this season becoming clothed nearly at one and the same time. The Greater Maple (Acer pseudoplatanus, in Scotland called *Planetree*,) is generally in leaf by the 20th of April, and the Beech not before 20th May: but these have this season been nearly simultaneous in leafing. The Scots Elm is still covered with its green flowers, which precede the leaves, and the leaf-buds are only bursting.

Fish Market.—By a regulation of the Magistrates of Edinburgh, no oysters are allowed to be dredged from 1st May to 1st September yearly; this interval of four months being considered as including the spawning season of the oysters. Hence it is a common observation in Edinburgh, that "oysters can be got every month in the year that has an *r* in it;" *i. e.* that has an *r* in its name, excluding only May, June, July, and August. It would, perhaps, be an improvement on the Magistrates' regulation, to permit the dredging till the middle of May, and to prohibit it till the middle of September; it being certain that few or none of the oysters have yet (May 19.) begun to spawn, and it being equally certain, that they continue spawning during a considerable portion of September.

The Newhaven oyster-dredgers now betake themselves to the catching of *Skate*, *Padles*, and *Partains*, in nets.

By *skate* are here principally meant Thorn-backs (Raia clavata,) having a row of spines continued from the tail, along the back, nearly to the head: these are the most common kind of skate in the Edinburgh market. The proper Skate (Raia Batis,) in which the row of spines stops at the rump, leaving the back smooth, is here called *grey skate*. The young of both kinds are called *Maiden Skate*, and

* I have since been informed, that a Swift was observed near Dalry, on the 10th May last.

and are generally preferred to the full-grown fish.

The *Padle* of our market is the male Lump fish (Cyclopterus Lumpus.) The female is called *Hush* by our fishers; but it is seldom brought to market, being much inferior to the male for the table.

The *Partain* is a provincial name for the edible Crab (Cancer Pagurus.) Crabs are now in season; but the *male* crab is by much the best in Spring: the *female* may at present be observed loaded with roe; and while this is the case, its flesh is found to be poor, watery, and destitute of flavour: in July and August the female is in condition for the table, and the male is then thought less good.

A good many Sea Trout (Salmo Trutta) are at this season brought to market, from the mouth of the Esk at Musselburgh. They are often called *Bull Trout*. They are sometimes of a large size, perhaps three feet long, so as to pass with inattentive observers for Salmon. The tail of the Bull Trout not being forked, while that of the Salmon is forked, is one very obvious mark of distinction. They have hitherto, this season, been sold by weight, at 7d. and 8d per lib.

POULTRY MARKET.—Young Pigeons have been plentiful during the past month, but have kept at a high price, generally 15d. a pair. Young Rooks, for making *crow pies*, have occasionally been brought to market, and sold at 3s. a dozen.

Edinburgh, 20*th May*, 1807. } *N.*

Poetry.

On the Death of ALEXANDER WOOD, *Esq. who was for many years one of the most Eminent Medical Practitioners in Edinburgh.*

I'VE seen with sorrow, yet with placid mind,
My tried, my steady Friend, to Earth consign'd:
Kind Heaven, indeed, had lengthened out his span,
Almost beyond the period fit for man.
Full four score years employed in doing good,
Health to the sick, and to the needy food,
'Twas his, with willing hand and heart, to give,
And for such deeds his memory should live.
His fame does not arise, from men enslav'd,
Or thousands slaughter'd, but from thousands sav'd.
Much could I say, but this at least I can,
A cheerful, feeling, good, and honest man,
Has left Earth's sons, in endless error hurl'd,
For joys eternal, in a better world.

M. D. E.

HARVEST HOME

A scene of rural festivity, not yet delineated, is attempted in the following lines. It is merely a passing stroke. The Bardie (as he calls himself,) has been a joyful spectator.

AND now our muckle supper's o'er,
And naething heard but flailin',
We laugh to think o' winter's stour
'Maist heedless wha be ailin'.
Will ye a moment steek the door?—
We's ha'e a sang about it,
Nae meanin' like to boast our power,
Nor wad we ha'e ye doubt it.

The auld gudeman sat by the fire
Wi' Stooks an' Tamas Aitley,
Discussin', grave, the rents and hire,
The weight o' craps an' outlay.
Right cuthillie, in neat attire,
The wifie minds the pantry;
Leads ben the folks, an' stirs the fire,
An' spiers for a' the gentry *.

The

* Children.

The supper comes,—to wark they fa',
Ilk bite an' sup grow crouser;
They waught, they gobble, and gaffa',
While Stooks commends his cooser *.
E'en Sannack wields amo' the lave
His auld brown-horn cutty,
An' fidgin' sees the plowman stave,
Out o'er his pley wi' Sutty.

At length the fiddler gi'es a bung,
An' sine a lang palaver;
They re thro' the midden, auld an' young.
"Now, sirs, for ony favor,
"Tak' tent your feet,' the gudeman cries,
"An' gang na furth bare-headit:"
"Ay, ay,' ilk jumpin' youngster cries,
"We'll do't, ye needna dread it.'

O'er sods an' sacks the deals are laid,
The wa's a-bieese wi' candles,
And while the rousin' snatch is play'd,
Ilk lad his sweetheart dandles.
The plowman gravely steeks the door,
His barn amaist miskennin',
An' while wi' chaff he strews the floor †,
What giglin' an' what graenin.

The stuff gaes roun, "a merry night,"
Tak' that an' then ha'e at ye;
Quoth Rob, "Ye'll make our noddles light,
The muckle sorrow plat ye."
"'Deed, Robbie, ye might gi'e a groat
Cou'd aught affect your corky,"
At this maun Robbie clear his throat,
An' hum "weel may he work ye."

And now they decent form a row,
The maidnes glave their gardies;
Oh goodme—what a glorious shew,
Ha'e we nae bits o' Bardies?
There's Nancy Prim, demurely bright,
An' Maize wi' lips o' rowan,
An' Marion, meek as mornin' light,
An' sweetest Susie Gowan.

Be mindfu', lads, an' mak your bow,
An' speak na braid before 'em,
An' binna lavish o' your mou',
Or troth ye'll may be sworn 'em:
An' dance nae sae whan ye shou'd reel,
An' cut your capers o'er 'em;
The bairns ye'll mind ware at the squeel,
An' ken the haill decorum.

Well—Maizie match'd wi' Willie Howe,
An' Jeannie Rose wi' Robin;
As for the lave I kenn'd n' how,
A' throu'ither they're bobbin'.
An' soon the house sae mov'd, I trow,
As few to shaw wou'd meddle,
But, Geordie, ye may get your due,
I wat ye claw'd the fiddle.

Ah! how my Robin daudet's ties,
An' how' his Jennie smirkit;
Ye powers, gi'e her an' a' your waes,
I'll never think me irkit.
Poo-hoo, quo' Simpson, less might sair;
Wi' that he sparr'd his gammon,
While Robbie, pelted on a chair,
An' 'till him raucht his fair one.

As Hutchon pass'd the Bowie-cock,
They say, "I dinna doubt them,"
In daffery the filthy stock
Loot a' the ale about them.
Ah! Hutchon, ye, tho' now sae mad,
To rue this may ha'e reason,
Ye ken what ye sae idly blaw'd,
Wad moisten mony a weasan.

His minnin * i' the floor he ha'ds,
An' cas the fiddler glaiket:
Play up, ye soul, "The merry lads,"
Or "Bonniest whan she's naket."
An' thro' the floor like daft parad's
A'maist the kebbars touches,
'Till plump—amo' the ale he dauds,
An' rives his Sunday breeches.

The grannies come to tak' their go:
Quo' Stooks, "ye needna glowr na,
"Tho' siccan lites be o'er me now,
"I've aft begun the splore na:
Meantime he winks to Rosy White,
An' 'fecks he does na' miss'er;
E'en Auntie flings, an' laughs like hite †,
While ilka chiel' maun kiss 'er.

Ance mair, my lads, a merry night,
The grey beards now man lea' ye,
Quick Geordie screes them aff perlite,
"Guid night an' joy be wi' ye."
The lasses like the lammies light,
Released frae night's dominion,
The mazes thrid' like ony dight,
Feint ane for rest is greenin'.

Phoo,—curst, says Wat, let's ha'e a heat,
We're dan'rin' on like asses;
Says Rob, I'd bat while I had feet,
An't were na for the lasses.
Tam Gimlet swoor he'd ha'e a rook,
An' sae did Laurie Murra';
Our Bardie stow'd him i' the neuk,
Like Pussie in a furrow.

Guid Lord, the nonsense now o' things
I warrant he'll be thinkin',
While ilka chiel his moggars flings,
Or glimmers at the drinkin'.
The tithe o' what their lads consume,
To get themsel's uneasy,
Wad mony a deadning e'e illume,
Gi'e mony a heart a heezy.

No, by Saint Paul, not so, my lads,
At ilka skip he's fidgin';
The gowk wha does nae thing but blads,
Wad put mair wits in dudgeon.

Right

* Stallion.
* To prevent them from slipping.

* Little woman. † Like mad

Right, Jock, it comes but ance a-year,
Then till't, an' take your will o't,
A mite o' mirrie's sair won gear,
I canna see the ill o't.

Alack, the candle's short'nin' now,
The maidnies cry, "preserve them;"
Ilk cries, "I'll get my paiks, I trow,
"An' troth I weel deserve them;
"We ne'er may meet again,—that's true,
"But, Johnnie, see, 'tis mornin'!
"Eh, me, I kenna what I'll do,
"I wat I'll get a scornin'."

Says George, "ye'll get me my bit cane,"
(He means a three-inch sapplin',)
"We'll gi'e the bairns their come again *,
"For troth the corby's dapplin'.
"Ye surely hae done wonder weel,
"I'll let it yield to nae night;
"Your mither, lass, was in a creel
"To mak' a din for ae night."

An' now they huddle on their duds,
An' wish them hame, an' sleepin',
To think upo' the stanks an' woods,
Their verra flesh is creepin'.
The lads wi' love an' liquor light,
Clings each about his dearie,
While they, poor sillies, bid good night,
O' love an' bogles eerie.

Oh, innocence! how ever dear,
How sweet to sight and feeling,
My dearest minnie, see that tear,
My inmost soul revealing.
Thy guileless peasants leave thy shore,
The temperate, the hardy,
An' soon may many an ocean roar
Between thee and thy bardie.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1807.

By H. J. Pye, P. L.

I.

WHEN loud and drear the tempests roar,
When high the hill wy mountains rise,
And headlong 'gainst the rocky shore,
Driv'n by the blast, the giddy vessel flies;
Unguided, by the wild waves borne,
Her rudder broke, her tackling torn;
Say, does the seaman's daring mind
Shrink from the angry frown of fate?
Does he, to abject fear resign'd,
The impending stroke in silence wait?
No—while he pours the fervent pray'r,
To Him whose will can punish or can spare,
Cool and intrepid 'mid the sound
Of winds and waves that rage around,
The powers that skill and strength impart,
The nervous arm, th' undaunted heart,
Collecting—firm he fronts the threat'ning storm,
And braves, with fearless breast, fell Death's terrific form!

II.

So, tho' around our sea-encircled reign,
The dreadful tempest seem to lower,
Dismay'd do Britain's hardy train
Await, in doubt, the threat'ning hour?
Lo! to his sons with cheering voice,
Albion's bold Genius calls aloud;
Around him valiant myriads crowd,
Or Death or Victory their choice:
From ev'ry port astonish'd Europe sees
Britannia's white sails swelling with the breeze;
Not her imperial barks alone
Awe the proud foe on ev'ry side,
Commerce her vessels launches on the tide,
And her indignant sons awhile
Seceding from their wonted toil,
Turn from the arts of Peace their care,
Hurl from each deck the bolts of War,
To sweep th' injurious boasters from the main,
Who dare to circumscribe Britannia's Naval Reign.

III.

And see with emulative zeal
Our hosts congenial ardour feel;
The ardent spirit, that of yore
Flam'd high on Gallia's vanquish'd shore;
Or burn'd by Danube's distant flood,
When flow'd his current ting'd with Gallic blood;
Or shone on Lincelles' later fight!
Or fir'd by Acre's tow'rs the Christian's Knight;
Or taught on Maida's fields the Gaul to feel,
Urg'd by the Briton's arm, the British steel:
Now in each breast with heat redoubled glows,
And gleams dismay and death on Europe's ruthless foes.

IV.

Not to ambition's specious charm,
Not to th' ensanguin'd Despot's hand,
Is conquest bound—a mightier arm
Than earth's proud tyrants can withstand,
The balance holds of human fate,
Raises the low and sinks the great.
Exerting then in Europe's cause,
Each energy of arm and mind,
All that from force to skill the warrior draws,
Yet to th' Almighty Pow'r resign'd,
Whose

* Last reel.

Whose high behest all Nature's movements guides,
Controls the battle's and the ocean's tides;
Britain still hopes that Heav'n her vows will hear,
While Mercy rears her shield, and Justice points her spear.

On the ANNIVERSARY *of the* UNION.

THE glorious day returns, the day of Peace,
That bade the sister crowns from warfare cease;
Conjoin'd in one, their standard high unfurl'd,
At once the fear, the envy of the world.

Long may the sacred Union Peace enclose,
Long be entwin'd the thistle and the rose;
To latest ages run, the glorious line,
Of George's race, with liberty divine.

Edina's sons, the sons of freedom meet,
In festive bands, th' auspicious day to greet,
That happy day—yet sadly saw forlorn!
Edina crownless, and her laurels torn!

The Patriot brooding o'er his country's woes,
And while his breast, with patriot freedom glows,
With feeling heart, shall mark the day, and tell
The day that England rose, and *poor auld* Scotland fell!

Robert Glasford.

THE LOVERS.

TUNE:—*Exile of Erin.*

THE red torrent gushed from the rush-bordered woodland,
And dash'd its wild wave thro' the green waving broom,
While o'er the dun skirts of the brown-bosomed moorland
The full rising moon the lone vales did illume,
The love star was kissing the rills glassy bosom,
The fairies were footing the wild daisie's blossom,
Or soft on the dew dropping hare-bells repos'd 'em,
And blew their green bugles aloud to the gale,
The smoke of the cottage hung blue o'er the fountain,
The night brooding bat dipt its wings in the stream,
The wide-skirted mist roll'd its folds o'er the mountain,
And caught with its gray wing the morn's ruffling beam.
Why starts on the lone heath the dapple-winged plover?
Or why on its skirts does the red falcon hover?
Wherefore on the heath walks the sad musing lover,
And sighs some soft ballad to the praise of his maid?
Now by yon green hawthorn he waits for his maiden,
And thinks every breeze is his light-footed fair;
The bleak midnight blast sighed by, heavy laden,
And chilly it wafted his notes of despair.
Ah, me! ye wild winds, do ye sigh for my Mary,
Or bear on your bleak wing the thought-footed fairy,
Thou dull slumbering earth, O fetch me my deary,
Her looks will relumine my sorrowful soul.
O peace now, my fond heart, don't sigh for your Mary,
I see her dear form on the moorland afar,
O stay, thou dear phantom, come here with me tarry,
Ah! stay, lovely victim of sorrow and war.
That cheek now is pale where the rose-buds were springing,
No more that wan eye is its love-darts a-winging,
No more that dim hand is your golden locks flinging,
To play on the beams of the western star.
That bosom is mist, which with heartfelt emotion
I've clasped so oft in my youthful embrace;
That heart is now cold as the ice-crusted ocean,
Soft tenant of pure swelling virtue and grace.
The blood sprinkled hair of your gray-headed sire,
Who shook his red spear when his country's lyre
For freedom rous'd wildly the patriot's fire,
Unhinged thy soul, O my mild lovely maid.
No more on the heath with my broad claymore gleaming,
I'll dip my steel nerves for fair freedom in gore.
No more to the sun will my death-spear be beaming,
Nor war horse his blood-hoof imprint on the shore,
No more will fair freedom my wan eyes illumine,
Night hangs o'er my lorn mind eternally glooming:
No bright star of hope can my dark soul relumine
My Mary, my freedom, my country's no more.
Yet oft on the dark brooding brow of yon mountain
I stalk with my maid on her cloud-rolling car,
And oft by the banks of yon moon-lighted fountain
I hear her soft voice on the streamlet afar.

And

And oft when the red-winged thunder's in motion,
And rides on the dark swelling wave of the ocean,
I mark Freedom's pale-faced ghosts with emotion,
Bestriding the wings of the dark-bosom'd wave.

Banks of Nith. HIDALLAN.

FALKIRK,—A POEM.

THE sun in the ocean his bright car had roll'd,
And stole from the mountains his laurels of gold;
The dim shades of night loured dark on the stream,
And quenched the ray of his quivering beam.
On wide Falkirk's heath how the clangors arose,
With the hymns of the free and exulting of foes;
The forms of dead heroes were borne on the gale,
And shriek'd at the clang of the warrior's mail.
The Saviour of Scotia his armour laid down,
And slumber threw o'er him her mantle of down;
A while o'er his mind war's wild tumults did roll,
And dreams of the future rose fast on his soul.
The gore-sprinkl'd war horse was spurring the plain,
And the blood ravens croak'd on the hills of the slain;
The patriot thought that the foemen were near,
And starting he grasped his shield and his spear:
When, lo! to his view a dim phantom did rise,
And bent on the hero its wild looking eyes;
Deep and dismal it sighed as when o'er the heath
The breezes remurmur the progress of death.
Its pale hand it wav'd and upwards did rear,
And shook to the Welkin its shadowy spear;
It darted a glance to the cloud-cover'd sky,
Then turn'd to the hero, and said with a sigh:
"Arise, son of freedom, and fly from the field:
Rise! give to the night-breeze the clang of your shield;
O fly from the strife, leave not Scotland forlorn
For ruin hangs red o'er the wings of the moon.
The widows and virgins are mourning afar,
For tyranny's yok'd his iron chariot of war;
Hark! hark! that low yell from yon cloud-mantl'd form,
'Tis the ghosts of the slain from the mountains of storm.

Lo, yon is the Stewart his standard uprears,
Like a tall roe he stalks 'midst a forest of spears,
He falls on his shield, soon the mighty is low:
Hark! yon is the cry and the shouts of the foe.
Then fly from the field ere the sun's fiery train
Be drunk in the life-streaming blood of the slain.
I'll ne'er fly, cried the hero, and shook his claymore,
Till I dip this blue faulchion in tyranny's gore.
Lo! see, cry'd the spectre! yon steel-sheathed form,
As the red thunder bursts from the skirts of a storm;
His eyes how he rolls, like two comets they wheel,
And heroes shrink back at the gleam of his steel.
'Tis the patriot Graeme,—how he crimsons the plain,
And rolls back the war into ramparts of slain;
He falls! lo! the clouds hide the gold beaming sun,
And freedom turns pale at the fall of her son.
Go fly, cry'd the hero, thou phantom, afar,
Go fly to the storms on thy cloud-rolling car:
Go ride on the skirts of the foam cover'd wave:
Nor melt into sorrow the hearts of the brave.
This arm which ne'er knew the dark combat to shun,
Shall sprinkle in blood the pure beams of the sun:
Tho' tyranny shakes his red spear and his chain,
Unto freedom I'll climb over hills of the slain.

Banks of Nith, HIDALLAN.
April 12. 1807.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Jan. 29.

Barrack Department.

LORD *Arch. Hamilton* said, that by a third Report from the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, relative to the Barrack Department, it appeared, that the nation had been defrauded to an immense amount by Alex Davison, Esq. who had supplied the department with coals, &c. for 9½ years,—and moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the barrack supplies for the last four years in which Mr Davison was employed. Ordered. No further proceeding, however, took place on this business, as Lord H. Petty afterwards informed the House that the Treasury were endeavouring to obtain all Davison's accounts, in order to institute a legal process against him.

Freehold Estates Asset Bill.

Sir Samuel Romilly (Solicitor-General,) moved for leave to bring in a bill for making the freehold estates of persons dying in debt assets for payment of simple contract debts. He said, that by the laws of England, a man seized of a freehold estate might contract debts to any amount, without that fee being liable in payment of any book debts, or bills of exchange, if not under seal; by which many honest and industrious creditors were every day ruined. That such a law should exist in this commercial country, and in this country alone, was truly unaccountable. On the continent, heirs are subject to the debts of those from whom they inherit, and in Scotland, except in cases of entail, landed property is likewise liable in payment of all debts. The bill was brought in, and read a first and second time, with little opposition. But at the third reading, it was so strongly opposed by the Master of the Rolls, and other professional gentlemen, on the ground of being a most dangerous innovation of the old laws respecting freehold estates, that it was thrown out by a considerable majority.

New Plan of Finance.

Lord H. Petty moved that the House should resolve into a Committee to consider of the state of the Finances of the nation. His Lordship then went into a detail of the flourishing state of the trade and commerce of the country, which had rendered the revenue so productive as to equal the immense expenditure which circumstances had for 16 years required. He then stated the supplies necessary for the current year, including Ireland, to amount to L.47,146,575, and the ways and means to meet this expenditure, (including a loan of L. 12,200,000, for the interest of which no taxes were to be raised) to amount to a sum, the excess of which above the supplies would be L.170,000.

His Lordship then took an extensive view of the different systems of Finance which had been adopted by his predecessors and enlarged upon the beneficial effects which had arisen from the Sinking Fund established by Mr Pitt. Upon this plan he had formed a system of Finance for 20 years to come, which his Lordship submitted to the House, in the form of 12 resolutions, which were all agreed to, and the substance of which is as follows:

By this new disposition of the Financial Resources of the country, even if the war continue, no additional taxes will be necessary within three years, and none of any consequence within the subsequent seven years, and none at all during the next ten years. This proposed measure is grounded on the flourishing state of the permanent revenue; on the great produce of the war taxes; on the high and accumulating amount of the Sinking Fund; and on some inferior aids to be derived from revenues set free by annuities originally granted for a term of years, and now expiring.

The plan is adapted to meet a scale of expenditure nearly equal to that of the year 1806; and it assumes, that during the war, the annual produce of the permanent and temporary revenues will continue equal to the produce of the same year 1806.

Keeping these premises in view, it is proposed, that the war loans for the years 1807, 1808, and 1809, shall be twelve millions annually; for the year 1810, fourteen millions; and for each of the ten following years, sixteen millions.

Those several loans, amounting for the fourteen years to 210 millions, are to be made a charge on the war taxes, which are estimated to produce 21 millions annually.

The charge thus thrown on the war taxes

taxes is meant to be at the rate of ten per cent. on each loan. Every such loan will therefore pledge so much of the war taxes as will be equal to meet this charge:—that is, a loan of 12 millions will pledge 1,200,000l. of the war taxes. And in each year, if the war should be continued, a further portion of the war taxes will, in the same manner, be pledged. And consequently, at the end of fourteen years, if the war should last so long, 21 millions, the whole produce of the war taxes, would be pledged for the total of the loans, which would at that time have amounted to 210 millions.

The ten per cent. charge thus accompanying each loan will be applied to pay the interest of the loan, and to form a Sinking Fund, which Sinking Fund will evidently be more than five per cent. on such of the several loans as shall be obtained at a less rate of interest than five per cent.

It is well known, that a five per cent. Sinking Fund, accumulating at compound interest, will redeem any sum of capital debt in fourteen years. Consequently the several portions of the war taxes proposed to be pledged for the several loans abovementioned, will have redeemed their respective loans, and be successively liberated, in periods of fourteen years from the date of each such loan. The portions of war taxes thus liberated may, if the war should still be prolonged, become applicable in a revolving series, and may be again pledged for new loans.

It is, however, shewn by the printed calculations and tables, that, whatever may be the continuance of the operation, the property tax will not be payable beyond the period for which it is now granted by the 46th George III. ch. 66, but will, in every case, be in force only during the war, and until the 6th day of April next after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, and no longer.

It is next to be observed, that the charge for the interest and Sinking Fund of the proposed loans, being taken from the annual produce of the war taxes, a deficiency equal to that charge will be created in the amount of the temporary revenue applicable to the war expenditure.

Supplementary loans will be requisite to make good that deficiency.

Those supplementary loans must increase in proportion to the increasing deficiency, if the war should be continued; but the whole amount of the loan, in any one year, including that charged upon the war taxes, and the supplementary loan, will never, even in a period of twenty years war from the present time, exceed five millions in any year, beyond the amount to which the combined Sinking Fund of that year will have been raised; and upon an average of those 20 years, will not exceed 3,800,000l.

It is proposed that the supplementary loans shall be formed on the established system of a Sinking Fund of one per cent. on the nominal capital.

The charge so created will be provided for, during the first three years, by the expiring annuities; and during that period the country will have the great benefit of an exemption from all additional burthens. A new spring may thus be given to the energy of our commerce: at all events, it will obtain a security from the increased pressures which it must otherwise experience.

From 1810, and for the six following years, a charge must be provided for amounting on the average of those seven years to not more than 293,000l. annually: a sum in itself so small, in comparison with the great additions which have necessarily been made to the taxes in each year, for the last fourteen years, that it can scarcely be felt, and cannot create any difficulty as to the means of providing for it. But even this comparatively small amount may probably be much diminished by the increasing produce of the actual revenues, and by regulations for their farther improvement.

And thus provision is made, on the scale of actual expenditure, for ten years of war, if it should be necessary, without any additional taxes, except to the inconsiderable amount above stated. At the close of that period, taking the three per cents. at 60, and reducing the whole of the public debts at that rate to a money capital, the combined amount of the public debt will be 387,360,000l. and the combined amount of the several Sinking Funds then existing will be 22,720,000l.: whereas the present amount of the whole public debt, taken on the same scale of calculation, is 552,793,000l. and the present amount of the Sinking Fund is no more than 9,333,000l.

If the war should still be continued beyond the ten years thus provided for, it is proposed to take in aid of the public burthens certain excesses to accrue from the present sinking Fund. That fund, which Mr Pitt (the great author of a system that will immortalize his name) originally proposed to limit to four millions annually, will, with the very large additions derived to it from this new plan, have accumulated in 1817 to so large an amount as 24 millions sterling. In the application of such a sum, neither the true principles of Mr Pitt's system, nor any just view of the

the real interests of the public, or even of the stockholder himself, can be considered as any longer opposing an obstacle to the means of obtaining at such a moment some aid in alleviation of the burthens and necessities of the country. But it is not proposed in any case to apply to the charge of new loans a larger portion of the Sinking Fund, than such as will always leave an amount of Sinking Fund equal to the interest payable on such part of the present debt, as shall remain unredeemed.—— Nor is it meant that this or any other operation of finance shall ever prevent the redemption of a sum equal to the present debt, in as short a period as that in which it would have been redeemed if this new plan had not been brought forward. Nor will the final redemption of any supplementary loans be postponed beyond the period of forty-five years, prescribed by the act of 1792 for the extinction of all future loans. While each of the annual war loans will be successively redeemed in fourteen years from the date of its creation, so long as war shall continue; and whenever peace shall come, will be redeemed always within a period far short of the forty-five years required by the above-mentioned act.

In the result, therefore, of the whole measure, there will not be imposed any new taxes for the first three years from this time. New taxes of less than 300,000*l.* on an average of seven years from 1810 to 1816, both inclusive, are all that will be necessary, in order to procure for the country the full benefit and advantages of the plan here described, which will continue for twenty years; during the last ten of which again no new taxes whatever will be required.

It appears, therefore, that Parliament will be enabled to provide for the prolonged expenditure of a necessary war, without violating any right or interest whatever, and without imposing further burdens on the country, except to a small and limited amount; and these purposes will be attained with benefit to the public creditor, and in strict conformity both to the wise principles on which the Sinking Fund was established, and to the several acts of Parliament by which it has been regulated.

Monday, Feb. 2.

Mr Sheridan moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the office of the Treasurer of the Navy. The object, he said, was, that he should be prevented from any means of obtaining benefit or emolument from the use of the public money; and in order to do that with the least possible inconvenience to the Bank, he meant to avail himself of the best assistance he could obtain in framing the new bill, some doubts having existed as to the effect of the former one.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.

SCOTS CLERGY.

A petition from the Committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, was presented against the bill brought in by the Lord Advocate, to suspend the functions of the Court of Session for six months regarding augmentations, &c. as they were convinced the same would be prejudicial to the interests of the body of Scots Clergy.

Mr Wilberforce said, he had not taken much pains to investigate the matter; but he thought there were several parts of the bill objectionable: Although the Learned Gentleman, who brought in the bill, had hereditary claims as a patron of the kirk, and he would suppose would adopt no steps prejudicial to them, yet the petition came from such a respectable body, he thought them entitled to be heard, and to have it in their power to give such information as would enable the House to judge fairly and justly on the subject.

The Speaker observed, that the proper period to enter into these discussions would be when the bill went into a Committee.

Mr Adam observed, that no counsel could be heard in the present stage of the bill. The objections of the Clergy of Scotland went rather to the apprehended modifications of the bill, than to the principle of the bill itself; for it was neither the nature, nor the object of the bill, to take away any privilege, or to infringe upon any right. The bill was merely to suspend for a very limited time, (till 12th Nov. next,) certain proceedings pending before the Commissioners of Teinds, relative to the augmentation of stipends.

The Lord Advocate paid many compliments to the Scots Clergy, whom he described as men living in the bosom of their parishes, exercising every virtue which could endear them to their parishioners. He explained that the bill he had brought forward was calculated to insure the welfare of the Clergy of Scotland, and was connected with a bill of much greater magnitude, which he intended to bring forward, and which would better the condition of such Clergy as could not, at a future period, from the effect of the present bill, receive augmentations. This measure would fulfil its object, without any demand on the landholders, or on the public purse. He was sure, if the petitioners comprehended the scope of the bill, they would see, the object of it was not to trench on any of their privileges, or on the privileges of the Court of Session.

Mr

Mr W. Dundas said, that in giving freely his sentiments, he hoped not to be charged with detracting from the character of the Clergy, or in wishing to keep them in poverty, and without a fair and reasonable allowance. He knew the Clergy of Scotland were eminently distinguished for piety and virtue. His desire was to keep them in their sphere, as the constitution of his country had placed them, namely, intermediately between the higher and lower orders of men; to keep them, as they had hitherto been wisely placed, the companion of the rich on the one side, and on the other the friend and adviser of the poor, and his recourse in every distress. In this view he must pause, before he gave his assent to one part of the bill, which gives a power of feuing the glebe: and he warned the learned Lord to beware that he did not too much increase the means of some, change their rank, alter their character, and render them more unfit for the discharge of their sacred duties.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Kemick presented a petition on the same subject from some other portion of the Scots Clergy, which was also ordered to lie on the table, and the bill to go to a Committee on Thursday the 6th.—On that day, however, the *Lord Advocate* stated, that as he should be furnished with sufficient evidence for going into the consideration of the general subject of regulating the proceedings of the Courts of Justice in Scotland, much sooner than he at first imagined, when both subjects could be better considered together, he thought it unnecessary to trouble the House at present upon it, and therefore moved, "That the said order be discharged."—Ordered.—So that the bill is withdrawn.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Mr Perceval moved for the production of his Majesty's order in Council of the 7th January last, relative to the trade carried on by the enemy in neutral ships. (See Mag. for Jan. p. 71.) The Hon. Gentleman said, that ministers had not selected that branch of the enemy's trade that would prove most detrimental to him.—The best mode of retaliation for his attack on our commerce, was not upon the coasting trade, but upon the direct trade;—and that it would have been more advisable to have prevented neutrals from bringing to France the produce of the enemy's colonies. He was afraid that Ministers, after submitting to the disgrace of continuing a negociation, and actually signing a treaty with America, while her non-importation act was in force, did stop short in the just and necessary measures of retaliation from fear of offending neutrals, and America in particular.

Sir John Nicholl (the Advocate General) differed from the Hon. Gentleman, who had recommended the extreme of retaliation. He said, it was more prudent to harrass the coasting trade of the enemy, carried on by neutral flags from Amsterdam to Bourdeaux, and from thence to Venice, and other ports in Italy, as under that system of concealment was the whole trade of France, Spain, and Holland carried on, and of course it included dthe colonial property of these countries;—And this was carrying the principle of retaliation more completely home than any attempt to interrupt the colonial importation of the enemy.

Lord Hawick explained the principles upon which Government had determined to conduct itself towards neutral nations, in consequence of the violent and unjustifiable measures employed by France.—Their great object, he stated, was to break up the coasting trade of that country and its dependencies, but not to deprive neutrals of a commerce, the maintenance of which was productive of great advantages, even to the hostile states. Should the measures already determined on be found insufficient, Government will not hesitate to have recourse to more vigorous proceedings.

Mr Perceval replied, on which the question was put, and negatived without a division.

Monday, Feb. 9.

ELECTION ACT.

Mr Simeon moved an amendment to the Grenville election act, by stating the inexpediency of allowing the Chairman a double vote, when the numbers of the Committee are equal. At the late Committee on the Malden election, one of the members was absent through sickness, and the Chairman, by a double voice, outseated one Gentleman and seated another. He proposed that the Chairman should have no vote but when the numbers were equal, and then only a casting vote.

Mr Bankes thought it would be unwise to alter a law which had subsisted so long, merely on account of a very uncommon case, which seldom occurred. The House were of the same opinion, and Mr Simeon withdrew his motion.

Lord Folkstone moved another amendment to the same act. By the resolutions of the House, notice must be given to the party in the course of thirty days after the petition, but, in a very remarkable case, which lately occurred (the Dublin peti-

tion

tion,) the petitioners were not able to find Mr Grattan to serve him with such notice until the period was nearly expired. A number of petitions were frustrated, for want of petitioners being acquainted with the forms of that House; he therefore thought it was necessary to give those forms more publicity, by having them prescribed by a positive act of Parliament.—For this purpose, he moved for leave to bring in a bill.

Mr Wynne opposed the motion.—He did not see that any practical good was proposed from it.

The motion was then negatived.

FUNDED PROPERTY OF FOREIGNERS.

Mr Banks moved for a paper on which he should ground a motion similar to that which he made last year, for subjecting foreign property to the same imposts as were paid by British subjects. Foreigners, in placing their money in the British funds, did it with no view to compliment this country, but for their own private advantage; he, therefore, could not see the justice of exempting foreigners from the same charges as were exacted from the subjects of the realm. The paper itself would afford useful and necessary information to the House, as it would thereby be enabled to see the exact extent of the loss which the public sustains by the exemption. He concluded by moving for an account of the amount of funds in Government securities, and in the East India and South Sea stock, which were exempted from the property tax, as belonging to foreigners up to the 6th of January 1807.

Lord Henry Petty had no objection to the motion. But he was thoroughly convinced that no saving which could be effected by the exemption, would compensate for the indirect mischief which would accrue from the measure in other ways.

The motion was then put, with the amendment of, "To the latest period for which the same can be made out," and carried.

SINECURE PLACES.

Mr Billulph rose to submit his motion for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into what superfluous offices, unnecessary fees, and sinecure places might be abolished, for the purpose of relieving the people, to some extent, from the pressure of the present taxes. His motion was similar to one submitted in 1797 by an Hon. Friend of his, which was supported by the present Ministers, then not in office.—That motion had been founded on the reports of the Committee on the finances, and it was the duty of the Housse to look at what had been done in consequence, after the lapse of so many momentous years.—The Hon. Gentleman then called the attention of the House to the enormous salary of the Auditor of the Exchequer, and those of the Tellers, which were mere sinecures, for which they did nothing. He traced the origin and progress of those emoluments from 1702; and contended, that their present exorbitancy was beyond all consistency, or parity with the value of money a hundred years ago. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving for the appointment of a Committee.

Lord H. Petty stated, that there existed a perfect coincidence in the minds of his Majesty's Ministers with the ideas thrown out by the Hon. Gentleman; however, no man could deny the policy and expediency of conferring rewards on such individuals as dedicated all their time and talents to the service of the country in the details of Government; and he trusted the Hon. Gentleman's object did not go so far as to deprive all such persons of the fair receipts of the salaries attached to the offices they filled. He admitted that such stipends ought to be confined, and not suffered to run to excess. Parliament reduced these salaries at the conclusion of the American war. Retrenchment had never been lost sight of since, either in the administration of one nearest and dearest to him (the late Marquis of Lansdowne,) or in that of Mr Pitt, which followed. Thus, for a series of years, had economy been acted upon, and he could assure the Honourable Gentleman and the House, that in no instance should it be swerved from. It might be said, that, towards destroying sinecures, large pensions ought to be granted; and were a new system to be commenced, he should certainly support the latter proposition, as the sinecures were connected with and formed an essential part of the constitution and forms of the established Government, and certainly ought not to be wantonly disturbed. The Noble Lord proceeded to enumerate the various abolitions of offices that had taken place in the Customs and Excise, where offices held by deputy had been annihilated. With respect to the Auditor and Tellers of the Exchequer, each of them were limited to a fixed sum. Reforms and abolitions too had taken place in the Courts of Law, particularly in the Admiralty Court, with the exception of the Register, which was to descend by reversion to a Learned Gentleman, brother of Lord Arden (Mr Perceval.) There was another place in the same situation, that of the Clerk of Parliament, enjoyed by an Hon. Member appointed (Mr Rose), with reversion to his son. Still no regulation had been made for these reversions by Ministers: all this took place before the

their accession to office. He then enumerated the several offices about to be abolished in Ireland, amounting to 38, and contended generally that there was no room for any censure on Ministers. He spoke decidedly against the practice of reversionary grants of offices, as such grants entailed all their pristine abuses on posterity. The Noble Lord went at considerable length into other details, and concluded by moving an amendment, including the words 'in Great Britain and Ireland.'

Mr Wilberforce commended the language of the Noble Lord, and stated, that Mr Pitt was equally assiduous in advancing economy by every possible means. The motion was agreed to.

SLAVE TRADE BILL.

A message was received from the Lords, stating that their Lordships had passed a bill for the abolition of the slave trade, to which they desired the concurrence of this House.

The bill, on the motion of Lord Howick, was immediately read a first time, and after a desultory debate regarding the necessity of proceeding slowly and cautiously on a bill of such importance, the second reading was ordered for Friday the 30th. Counsel were heard that day against the bill, Mr Dallas for the planters of Jamaica, Mr Alexander for the Merchants of London, Mr Scarlet for the planters of Trinidad, and Mr Clarke for the merchants of Liverpool; after which the bill was read a second time and committed. The bill went through the Committee on the 2nd, after a very long discussion, in which nothing new did occur, the arguments on both sides being almost the same as those used in the House of Lords—the Committee divided, for the abolition 283—against it 16. A clause was added that, to prevent an illicit traffic in slaves after the abolition of the trade, bounties be granted to the captors for all slaves taken on board ships illegally trading to the British colonies, viz. 40l. for every male, 30l for every female, and 10l. for every child under 14 years of age, and proportionate rewards for those illegally offered for sale, and for the further prevention of the continuance of the traffic.

The bill was finally passed without a division on the 16th of March.

Friday Feb. 12.

MINISTERIAL INFLUENCE.

Mr Ashton Smith moved, that a petition from certain freeholders of Hampshire, which had been presented in January, should be read. It complained generally, of the undue interference of Mr Freemantle, one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, who wrote letters to certain officers under Government to influence the election for that county in favour of the ministerial candidates. Mr Smith then moved, that the petition be referred to a Committee.

Sir H. Mildmay seconded the motion. He read the copy of a letter sent by W. N. Freemantle, Esq. one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, to Gen. Hewitt, Barrack-Master General in Hampshire, recommending him to use his influence in favour of Mr Herbert and Mr Chistlethwaite. The letter was written in the month of September, previous to the dissolution, and dated Treasury Chambers. Another letter was read, where it was recommended to canvass Lymington, and other places, in the neighbourhood of Mr George Rose. The Hon Member read several other papers and letters to establish the allegations contained in the petition, and said, if such proceedings were endured, there was no place so hermetically sealed, that such influence would not reach, and therefore he conjured the House to check its progress.

Mr Freemantle, in explaining the business, said, the letter was written previous to the election, on which the word private was written, and consequently it could not be entered as an official document in the office. It was written to the Barrack-Master, recommending him to use his influence in favour of those whom he was desirous to be returned, and Government, he declared, knew nothing whatever of the communication. One of the allegations in the petition stated, that he had no property in Hampshire. But he would tell the House that he was a freeholder, and that he had as much right to guide the opinion of the electors as any man whatever, as he had a considerable property in the county, and connections of as great wealth and respectability in Hampshire (who looked up to his opinion and advice) as any man who subscribed his name to the petition. Was it because he was Secretary to the Treasury that he must forfeit the independence of his mind, and the rights of an Englishman?—No!—he was proscribed by no law, and he had acted in the business only as a private individual.

Mr Jeffrey (of Poole) said, that notwithstanding the bold assertions, of Mr Freemantle, he could state facts which came within his own knowledge, which would prove that he, the Secretary to the Treasury, had used the influence of Government in many instances, and in many places. The Hon. Gentleman had openly told him, that if he again stood a candidate for Poole his native place, Government would oppose him, and that places which had been promised to certain persons,

sons, were actually given to others, in order to promote that opposition.

Mr Canning, Mr Rose, Mr George Johnstone, and others, asserted that letters had been sent both from the Treasury and from the Ordnance, to influence the late election in favour of Government.

Mr Percival observed, that he was not at all surprised at the conduct of Administration in the present instance, for they had all along acted in direct contradiction to the principles they had avowed when out of power. He intreated them to depart from that line of conduct, which no talents could ultimately rescue from the indignant animadversion of the country —friends might be for a time partial, and talents for a time popular, but rectitude of intention, integrity of principle, and consistency of conduct, were the best, perhaps the only means of permanently securing that power which he hoped they would endeavour to maintain by better means than those by which they had succeeded in acquiring it.

Lord Howick, in reply to Mr Percival, denied that he or his friends deserted those principles which regulated their conduct when in opposition, and contended, that during the many years to which he referred, there never had been a single instance of such an individual and personal opposition brought as the present. And would the Hon. and Learned Gentleman say that during the last 20 years, there was no interference in elections by former Governments? He did not mean to justify himself or those connected with him, merely by a declaration that others did the like; but it was fit that the attention of the House should be called to the quarter from which these complaints proceeded.

Mr Adam thought this was a question which certainly was not to be determined by the peculiar circumstances of Hampshire, but upon the general constitutional law. It could not be said that there was any act of Parliament which prevented a Secretary of the Treasury from canvassing, as well as any other man, for those persons whose interests he espoused.

The motion for referring the petition to a Committee was then rejected by a large majority.

Monday, Feb. 28.

Mr Whitbread moved for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the poor. His speech on this occasion was eloquent and impressive, but on account of its length, must be postponed to a future number.

Monday, March 2.

Lord Howick presented a message from the King, informing the House that a treaty of peace had been concluded with Prussia, which would be laid before Parliament as soon as the ratifications were exchanged, and that, in the mean time, his Majesty's Minister, by whom the treaty was signed, had taken upon him, in consequence of authority from his Majesty, and the urgency of affairs on the continent, to advance L. 80,000 to the King of Prussia, which advance his Majesty had approved, and trusted that the House would enable him to make good the same. Referred to a Committee of Supply.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of Mr Paull's petition, accusing Mr Sheridan, or his agents, of having tampered with Mr Paull's witnesses, and endeavouring, by promises of money, lucrative situations, &c. to induce them to keep out of the way, so as that Mr Paull might not have the benefit of their evidence before the Committee on the Westminster election petition. Counsel was heard, and several witnesses were examined in support of the allegations, but they so frequently contradicted themselves, and their evidence hung so ill together, that in the present stage of the business, it has at least very much the appearance of a conspiracy, with whomsoever originating, against Mr Sheridan. A long discussion, more curious than interesting, was terminated by the postponement of farther proceedings till Thursday. It having been alleged that Mr Paull, who, as a petitioner, was entitled to a seat under the gallery, had gone out several times to have communication with his witnesses, that gentleman came forward and addressed the Chair with considerable warmth in his own vindication. This unusual proceeding occasioned considerable agitation in the House, and Mr Paull was ordered to the bar, and reprimanded by the Speaker.

Tuesday, March 3.

Sir James Pulteney moved various resolutions, comprehending a plan of finance, differing from that of Lord H. Petty, but which, according to his calculations, would be greatly more advantageous to the country. Ordered for consideration on Thursday the 12th.

The names of the members absent at the call of the House on Thursday, were called over. The greater number were present, and for those absent sufficient excuses were offered, except for Mr May, Sir John Nicholl (Advocate General,) and the Right Hon. W. Windham, who were ordered to be taken into custody by the Serjeant at Arms. The several motions for taking them into custody were made by Lord Howick, and were received with loud bursts of laughter, particularly the last.

1115.

Historical Affairs.

War with Turkey.

WE regret to find that the statement in our last respecting our differences with the Ottoman Porte, is now fully confirmed, and that the two nations are in a state of actual hostility.—On the 2d of May, the Hon. Captain Blackwood, late of the Ajax, which was unfortunately burnt off Tenedos, on the 14th of February, arrived at London with dispatches from Vice Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, addressed to Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of the fleet in the Mediterranean, and also with dispatches from Mr Arbuthnot, our late Minister at Constantinople.—The latter have not been published; but the Admiral's letters, giving an account of an unsuccessful attempt to attack Constantinople, appeared in the London Gazette of May 5. as follows:

Royal George, off Constantinople, February 21. 1807.

My Lord,—I had the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, by the first Lieutenant of the Ajax, the various details relating to the transactions of the squadron till the 27th ult. Your Lordship will from thence have been informed of my resolution of passing the Dardanelles the first fair wind. A fine wind from the southward permitted me to carry it into effect on the morning of the 19th.

Information had been given me by his Majesty's Minister, Mr Arbuthnot, and Sir Thomas Louis, that the Turkish squadron, consisting of a 64 gun ship, four frigates, and several corvettes, had been for some time within the inner castle; and conceiving it possible they might have remained there, I had given orders to Rear-Admiral Sir Sidney Smith to bring up with the Thunderer, Standard, and Active, and destroy them, should our passage be opposed.

At a quarter before nine o'clock, the whole of the squadron had passed the inner castles, without having returned a shot to their fire, which occasioned but little injury. This forbearance was produced by the desire of his Majesty's Minister, expressed to preserve every appearance of amity, that he might negociate with the strongest proof of the pacific disposition of our Sovereign towards the Porte: a second battery, on the European side, fired also with as little effect. At half past nine o'clock, the Canopus, which, on account of Sir Thomas Louis's knowledge of the channel, joined to the steady gallantry which I had before experienced, had been appointed to lead, entered the narrow passage of Sestos and Abydos, and sustained a very heavy cannonade from both castles, within point-blank shot of each. They opened their fire upon our ships as they continued to pass in succession, although I was happy in observing, that the very spirited return it met with, had so considerable diminished its force, that the effect on the sternmost ships could not have been so severe.

Immediately to the N. E. of the castles, and between them and Point Pesquies, on which a formidable battery had been newly erected, the small squadron which I have already alluded to were at anchor. The van division of our squadron gave them their broadsides as they passed; and Sir Sidney Smith, with his division, closed into the midst, and the effect of the fire was such, that, in half an hour, the Turks had all cut their cables to run on shore. The object of the Rear-Admiral was then to destroy them, which was most rapidly effected, as in less than four hours the whole of them had exploded, except a small corvette and a gun-boat, which it was thought proper to preserve. I inclose to your Lordship a statement of their number; and when I add also an account of the loss his Majesty's ships have sustained, I cannot help expressing my satisfaction that we have suffered so slightly; as, had any of their stone shot, some of which exceeded eight hundred weight, made such a breach between wind and water, as they have done in our sides, the ship must have sunk; or had they struck a lower mast in the center, it must evidently have been cut in two; in the rigging, too, no accident occurred that was not perfectly arranged

ged in the course of the next day. The sprit-sail yard of the Royal George, the gaff of the Canopus, and the maintop-sail yard of the Standard, are the only spars that were injured.

It is with peculiar pleasure that I embrace the opportunity, which has been at this time afforded, of bearing testimony to the zeal and distinguished ability of Sir Sidney Smith; the manner in which he executed the service intrusted to him was worthy of the reputation which he has long since so justly and generally established. The terms of approbation in which the Rear Admiral relates the conduct of Captains Dacres, Talbot, Harvey, and Moubray, which, from my being under the necessity of passing the Point of Pesquies before the van could anchor, he had a greater opportunity of observing than I could, cannot but be highly flattering; but I was a more immediate witness to the able and officer like conduct which Captain Moubray displayed in obedience to my signal, by destroying a frigate with which he had been more particularly engaged, having driven her on shore on the European side, after she had been forced to cut her cables, from under the fire of the Pompee and Thunderer. The 64 having run on shore on Pesquies Point, I ordered the Repulse to work up and destroy her, which Captain Legge, in conjunction with the boats of the Pompee, executed with great promptitude and judgement. The battery on the Point, of more than thirty guns, which, had it been completely finished, was in a position to have annoyed the squadron most severely in passing, was taken possession of by the royal marines and boats' crews of the rear division; the Turks having retired at their approach, and the guns were immediately spiked. This service was performed under the direction of Captain Nicholls, of the Standard's marines, whose spirit and enterprize can never be doubted; but, as circumstances rendered it impracticable to effect the entire destruction of the redoubt, orders were given by Sir Sidney Smith to Captain Moubray, which I fully approved, to remain at anchor near the Pesquies, and to employ Lieutenants Carrol and Arabin, of the Pompee, and Lieutenant Lawrie, of the marines, to complete the demolition of the redoubt and guns, which, when performed, the Active was to continue in the passage of the Dardanelles, till further orders.

At five P. M. the squadron was enabled to make sail; and on the evening of the 20th came to anchor, at ten o'clock, near the Prince's Islands, about eight miles from Constantinople, when I dispatched Captain Capel in the Endymion to anchor near the town, if the wind, which was light, would permit the ship to stem the current, to convey the Ambassador's dispatches to the Sublime Porte in the morning, by a flag of truce; but he found it impracticable to get within four miles, and consequently anchored at half past eleven P. M.

I have the highest satisfaction to add, that the conduct of the officers and ships companies of this squadron has fully supported the character of the British Navy, and is deserving of my warmest eulogium. But I should feel myself very deficient if I omitted to mention, that his Majesty's Minister Mr Arbuthnot, and Lord Burghersh, (who had requested to take a cruize with me) were among the most animated in the combat. To Captain Blackwood, who, after the unfortunate loss of the Ajax, volunteered to serve in the Royal George, great praise is due for his able assistance in regulating the fire of the middle and lower decks; and when the Royal George anchored, he most readily offered his services to convey a message to the Endymion, of great moment, her pilot having refused to take charge of the ship. From thence he gave his assistance to arrange the landing of the troops from the 64, and setting her on fire: indeed, where active service was to perform, there was his anxious desire to be placed. His officers, too, requested to serve in the squadron, and their services, in passing through the Dardenelles, met with my approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Royal George, at anchor off Prince's Islands, Feb. 28. 1807.

My Lord,—I have to inform your Lordship, that it was perceived at nine o'clock yesterday morning, that the Turks had landed on the island of Prota, near which the squadron was anchored, and were erecting a battery, in a position

tion to annoy us; I immediately ordered the marines of the squadron to be prepared for landing, and the boats to be manned and armed; and the Repulse, with the Lucifer, having been directed to cover them, they proceeded towards the island. The Turks, on the ships firing a few grape to scour the beach, quitted the island in their boats, when all but one boat, with eleven men, escaped; which with two guns they had intended to mount, fell into our possession.

At half after two P. M. Sir Thomas Louis sent to inform me, that he had received intelligence of a small number of Turks being still on the island, and requesting permission to send some marines to take them; my reply was, that no risk whatever must be run, but if it could be effected without hazarding the people, it might; and a party of the Canopus's marines was immediately sent on shore in consequence, with the most positive orders to Capt. Kent, from Sir Thomas Louis, not to pursue the object, if he found it attended with any hazard. At four o'clock, the party on shore made the signal for assistance, and the marines and boats, manned and armed, were directly ordered away from the Royal George, Windsor Castle, and Standard, with particular directions to bring off the Canopus's people, but to avoid being drawn into danger. A little before sun-set, an officer was dispatched with orders for the whole to return on board.

On the return of the boats, which was not till after dark, I heard, with the deepest regret, of the loss we had sustained; and do most particularly lament Lieut. Belli, a young officer of the fairest promise, who had never served but with myself. To account in some degree for this unlucky affair, it appears that the information of a few Turks only having remained on the island was entirely false, as nearly an hundred of them had retired to an old convent, from loop holes in the walls of which they defended themselves with musketry. The people of the Canopus had, in the first instance, advanced close under the walls, and in endeavouring to relieve them from their unpleasant situation, the others suffered.

In order, if possible, to prevent the retreat of the Turks from this island, the launches of the squadron, armed with their carronades, were ordered to row guard during the night, under the direction of Captain Elliot of the Lucifer; but, notwithstanding every possible vigilance, they are supposed to have escaped in the night, as the next morning it was represented to me, that only seven Greek inhabitants of the place were remaining.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. Duckworth.

Royal George, without the Dardanelles, March 6, 1807.

My Lord,

It is now my duty to acquaint your Lordship with the result of the resolution which, for the reasons I have already detailed, I had adopted of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. My letter of the 21st is dated at an anchor, eight miles from Constantinople, the wind not admitting of a nearer approach; but the Endymion, which had been sent ahead with a flag of truce, at the request of the Ambassador, was enabled to anchor within four miles.—— Had it been then in our power, we should have then taken our station off the town immediately, but as that could not be done, from the rapidity of the current, I was rather pleased than otherwise with the position we had been forced to take, for, in the conference between his Majesty's Minister, Mr Arbuthnot and the Captain Pacha, of the particulars of which your Lordship is in possession, it was promised by Mr Arbuthnot, that even when the squadron had arrived befor Constantinople, the door to pacification should remain open, and that he would be willing to negociate on terms of equality and justice. In consideration of this promise, and as it would convince the Porte of his Majesty's earnest desire to preserve peace, as well as possess her Ministers with a confidence of the sincerity of our professions, it was the opinion of Mr Arbuthnot, in which I concurred, that it was fortunate we had anchored at a little distance from the capital, as a nearer approach might have given cause for suspicion and alarm, and have cut off the prospect of an amicable adjustment of the differences which had arisen.

At noon of the 21st, Ysak Bey, a Minister of the Porte, came off, from whose ex-

expressions Mr Arbuthnot thought it impossible not to believe, that, in the head of the Government (for in the present instance every circumstance proved that between him and the armed populace a great distinction is to be made,) there really existed a sincere desire for peace; and the negociation was carried on, as will appear by the documents transmitted to your Lordship, till the 27th; but from the moment of our anchorage till we weighed, on the morning of the 1st of March, such was the unfortunate state of the weather, that it was not at any time in our power to have occupied a situation which would have enabled the squadron to commence offensive operations against Constantinople. On Sunday the 22d alone, for a few hours, the breeze was sufficient to have stemmed the current where we were placed; but such was the rapidity in shore, where the Endymion was at anchor, that Captain Capel thought it very doubtful whether the squadron could have obtained an anchorage, though it had been held in preparative readiness, by signal, from day-break; but the peculiarly unsettled state of the weather, and the Minister's desire that I should give a few hours for an answer to his letter, through Ysak Bey, prevented me from trying. Before five o'clock P. M. it was nearly calm; and in the evening the wind was entirely from the eastward, and continued light airs or calm till the evening of the 25th, when it blew fresh from the N. E. and rendered it impossible to change our position.

Two days after our arrival near Constantinople, the Ambassador found himself indisposed, and has been ever since confined with a fit of illness, so severe as to prevent him from attending to business. Under these circumstances he had delivered on the 22d, to the Turkish Minister, a project, as the basis on which peace might be preserved, and at his desire the subsequent part of the negociation was carried on in my name, with his advice and assistance; and while I lament most deeply that it has not ended in the re establishment of peace, I derive consolation from the reflection, that no effort has been wanting on the part of Mr Arbuthnot and myself, to obtain such a result, which was soon seen, from the state of the preparations at Constantinople, could be effected by negociation only, as the strength of the current from the Bosphorus, with the circuitous eddies of the port, rendered it impracticable to place ships for an attack without a commanding breeze; which during the ten days I was off the town, it was not my good fortune to meet with.

I now come to the point of explaining to your Lordship the motives which fixed me to decide in repassing the channel of the Dardenelles, and relinquishing every idea of attacking the capital; and I feel confident it will require no argument to convince your Lordship of the utter impracticability of our force having made any impression, as at this time the whole line of the coast presented a chain of batteries; that twelve Turkish line of battle ships, two of them three-deckers, with nine frigates, were, with their sails bent, and apparently in readiness, filled with troops; add to this, near 200,000 men said to be in Constantinople, to march against the Russians; besides, there was an innumerable quantity of small craft, with boats; and fire vessels had been prepared to act against us. With the batteries alone we might have copen, or with the ships, could we have got them out of their strong hold; but your Lordship will be aware, that after combating the opposition which the resources of an empire had been many weeks employed in preparing, we should have been in no state to have defended ourselves against them as described, and then repass the Dardenelles. I know it was my duty, in obedience to your Lordship's orders, to attempt every thing (governed by the opinion of the Ambassador) that appeared within the compass of possibilty; but when the unavoidable sacrifice of the squadron committed to my charge (which must have arisen, had I waited for a wind to have enabled me to cannonade the town, unattended by the remotest chance of obtaining any advantage for his Majesty's service) must have been the consequence of pursuing that object, it at once became my positive duty, however wounded in pride and ambition, to relinquish it; and if I had not been already satisfied on the subject, the increased opposition in the Dardenelles would have convinced me I had done right,

right, when I resolved on the measure as indispensably necessary. I therefore weighed with the squadron on the morning of the 1st, and as it had been reported that the Turkish fleet designed to make an effort against us, to give them an opportunity, if such was really their intention, I continued to stand on and off during the day, but they shewed no disposition to move.

I therefore, as every hour was of importance, bore up at dusk with the squadron; we arrived off Point Pesquies towards the evening of the 2d inst. but the day-light would not admit of our attempting to pass the castles, and the squadron came to anchor for the night; we weighed in the morning, and when I add that every ship was in safety out side of the passage about noon, it is not without the most lively sense of the good fortune that has attended us.

The Turks had been occupied unceasingly in adding to the number of their forts; some had been already completed, and others were in a forward state. The fire of the two inner castles had, on our going up, been severe, but, I am sorry to say, the effects they have had on our ships returning has proved them to be doubly formidable. In short, had they been allowed another week to complete their defences throughout the channel, it would have been a very doubtful point whether a return lay open to us at all. The manner in which they employed the interval of our absence has proved their assiduity. I transmit your Lordship an account of the damages sustained by the respective ships; as also their loss in killed and wounded, which your Lordship will perceive is far from trifling. The mainmast of the Windsor Castle being more than three quarters cut through by a granite shot of eight hundred weight, we have found great difficulty in saving it. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

General Return of Killed and Wounded.

	GUNS.	K.	W.
Royal George, Vice Adm. Sir J. T. Duckworth, Capt. R. Dunn	110	9	61
Canopus, Rear Adm. Sir T. Louis, Capt. Shortland	80	7	25
Pompee, Rear. Adm. Sir S. Smith, Capt. R. Dacres	80	0	5
Windsor Castle, Captain Boyles	98	4	20
Thunderer, Capt. Talbot	74	6	28
Repulse, Hon. Capt. Legge	64	10	14
Standard, Capt. T. Harvey	64	4	55
Endymion, Hon. Capt. Capel	44	3	10
Active, Capt. R. H. Moubray	38	0	8
Meteor bomb	2	0	8
Total (277)		43	234

Officers killed. —*Royal George*, Lieut. Bell.—*Canopus*, Capt. Kent, marines.—*Officers wounded.*—*Royal George*, Lieut. John Forbes, Lieut. Willoughby, badly, G. Holbrook, slightly;—Messrs Furneaux, Dalrymple, Alexander, Rouse, and Cotsworth, midshipmen, all badly.—*Canopus*, John Nichols, master's mate, G. Way, midshipman, and G. Moore, pilot, both badly.—*Windsor Castle*, W. Jones, slightly.—*Repulse*, Lieut. Marshall, marines, dangerously.—*Thunderer*, Lieut. Waller, badly; Lieut. Colby, and Mr Moore midshipman, slightly.—*Standard*, Lieut. Harrington, Lieut. Fynmore, marines, and Wm. Smith, midshipman, all badly;—W. Shortbridge, boatswain, John Haines master's mate, and C. Jay, midshipman, all slightly.—*Endymion*, Lieut. John Langdon;—*Active*, Mark Palmer boatswain;—*Meteor*, Lieut. Balchild, all badly.

Thus far the official accounts.—Some further interesting particulars will be found in the following extract of a letter from an officer in Sir John Duckworth's fleet, dated off the isle of Tenedos, March 12:—

"*My dear Father*,

"Thank God, we are safe again thro' these d—d Straits. We have had a narrow escape, having run the gauntlet with the whole squadron, through such ranges of batteries, some of them throwing stones of 800 weight. We have suffered a good deal in yards and hulls, and men, and are now repairing our damages. If we had had only five thousand land troops with us, we should have succeeded: for when we first appeared off the Dardanelles, with the assistance of such a land force, we could have immediately taken their castles, and destroyed all their batteries, which, whilst we remain masters at sea, could never have been repaired during the war: this would have made us masters of Constantinople

at

at once, for the Turks would not have resisted an hour, when they had found us masters of the Straits: but this not having been done, all our chance was a *coup de main*; but when we appeared off Constantinople, the wind fell, and continued so calm, that we could do nothing: we lay like logs in the water, till the Turks got the better of their terror, and removed their fleet into a secure birth; and then having no land forces, we could do nothing. Our Admiral soon saw the necessity of our speedy return, as the Dardanelles were fortifying behind us with rapidity, and we had 12 sail of the enemy's line to fall on our rear, if we should get crippled.—Very different was our return down the Straits from our passage up: the batteries doubled, their guns better placed, and better directed. Our escape is miraculous; had we staid a week longer, we might have never come back: —Our disappointment is truly mortifying, for if they had let five thousand men go with us from Sicily, which I hear the Admiral asked for, we should have done our business in a masterly style; but Gen. Fox said, he could only send them to Egypt, for his orders were peremptory. However, I hope we shall make up a little for our disappointment by prizes, for we are going off Smyrna. The Russian Squadron has joined us, and want us to make another attempt, but I don't believe our Admiral will indulge them."

Some of the mortars from which the Turks fired were of enormous calibre; fortunately their power was not equal to their extraordinary dimensions. A marble shot struck the Windsor Castle abreast the main-mast, weighing 808 lbs.; its circumference was 6 feet 11 inches, and its diameter 2 feet 2½ inches. Half of a large granite shot struck the Royal George, 1 foot 10 inches in diameter. Another struck the Active frigate, weighing 560 lbs. and lodged in her orlop deck.

On the 9th of March, a Russian squadron of seven sail of the line, one frigate, and a store ship, joined Admiral Duckworth, at his anchorage at the mouth of the Dardanelles.

The failure of the enterprise is, in the present circumstances, much to be regretted; but to whom, or to what it is to be imputed, we presume not to say. The Admiral and his coadjutors certainly conducted themselves throughout with the spirit and enterprise of British seamen. It seems to be generally thought that the magnitude of the undertaking was not properly considered or understood in the planning of the expedition; the means were certainly not proportioned to the end. Had Admiral Duckworth been possessed of a body of land forces sufficient to destroy the batteries at the entrance of the Dardanelles, his retreat would have been secured; he might then, without danger, have waited for more favourable winds, might have sailed to Constantinople, and have either dictated terms to the Turkish power, or laid their imperial city in ashes.

Capture of Alexandria.

As some consolation for the failure of Admiral Duckworth, we have to announce the capture of the important city and port of Alexandria in Egypt, by a body of English forces under Maj. Gen. Alex. Mackenzie Fraser, who sailed from Sicily on the 6th of March, with the first battalion of the 31st, first and second battalions of the 35th, second battalion of the 78th regiment, De Roile's regiment, four troops of the 20th dragoons, three companies of artillery, and two of artificers:—In all about 5000 men. Gen. Fraser's account of the success of his expedition is inserted in the London Gazette of May 9. as follows:—

DOWNING-STREET, May 9.—The following dispatch has been received this day at the office of Lord Castlereagh, from Major Gen. Fraser, addressed to the Right Hon. W. Windham:—

SIR, *Alexandria, March 25.* 1807.

It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that in the afternoon of the 20th curt. the town and fortress of Alexandria, with two Turkish frigates and a corvette, surrendered to his Majesty's arms by capitulation; and they were taken possession of on the memorable morning of the 21st, by the troops under my command.—You are already apprized of my having been detached on this service, with a body of troops from Messina, by his Excellency

Gen.

Gen. Fox, under convoy of his Majesty's ships Tigre and Apollo; and the Wizard sloop was sent forward by Captain Hallowell, to get intelligence from Major Misset, whom I had been, by my instructions, directed to consult as to the best plan of operations for effecting the purposes of the expedition.—I have now to acquaint you, that in the night of the seventh inst. (the day after we sailed) the Apollo frigate, with 19 transports out of 33, which conveyed the troops, parted company, and that the other 14, with the Tigre, came to anchor to the westward of Alexandria, on the 16th. On our getting near the land we saw the Wizard, and Captain Palmer immediately brought me the intelligence he had received from Major Misset, together with a letter from him, stating that he had not come off himself, thinking his presence in Alexandria absolutely necessary to counteract the intrigues of the French Consul, who was endeavouring to prevail upon the Governor to admit a body of Albanians from Rosetta, to assist in the defence of the place. He earnestly recommended me to land the troops immediately, as the inhabitants were well affected towards us, and that he had sanguine hopes we should be able to get possession of it without firing a shot.

Before I determined, however, upon this measure, I deemed it prudent to acquaint Major Misset with the very diminished state of my force, and I therefore sent my aid-de-camp, Captain A'Court, of the 31st regiment, with a flag of truce to him, with a detailed account of it, and at the same time a manifesto to the Governor and inhabitants, (a copy of which I inclose,) which had not the desired effect, but, on the contrary, was treated by the Governor with contempt. The Major, however, in reply, urged my immediate landing; still repeating that we should not meet with any resistance, and that my doing so would be the only means of preventing the garrison being reinforced by the Albanians, who had actually been sent for, and might be expected in the course of twenty four hours. These considerations led me to follow his advice, and accordingly I landed that evening (the 17th) as many troops as our small number of boats could convey, a few miles to the eastward of Marabou, without opposition, though I could only take up a position for the night, as, before the next landing could be effected, such a surf had arisen on the beach, as totally to prevent the second division from approaching the shore. The next morning, however, with infinite difficulty and risk they were landed; but, finding my situation now from the increased height of the surf and appearance of the weather to be very precarious, both with respect to getting stores or provisions on shore, or having any communications with the transports, I determined at all hazards to force my way to the western side, where I could receive supplies from Aboukir Bay, at the same time resolving to attempt (in passing) to get into the town even with the small force I had, and push my way, if possible, into the forts that commanded it; a matter I had reason to believe from Major Misset and others would not be very difficult to accomplish.

I therefore moved forward about eight o'clock in the evening of the 18th, and in our way forced a pallisaded intrenchment, with a deep ditch in front of it, (that had been thrown up by the Turks as a defence against the Mamelukes and Arabs on the western side,) stretching from Fort des Bains to lake Mareotis, strengthened by three batteries mounting eight guns, exclusive of Fort des Bains on its right flank, mounting 13 guns. This we effected with very little loss, though under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, and proceeded within a few yards of Pompey's Gate, where we found the garrison prepared to receive us, the gate barricaded, and the walls lined with troops and armed inhabitants; this added to the smallness of my force, (not exceeding one thousand men of all descriptions,) led me to think the risk too great, and I determined to proceed to the westward, as I had originally intended, where I arrived in the morning of the 19th, and took up my position on the ground the British troops occupied in the action of the 21st, immediately sending detachments to take possession of Aboukir Castle, and the cut between the Lakes Madie and Mareotis, by which communication the reinforcement of Albanians was expected in Alexandria; in both these attempts we succeeded.

The

The next day, the 20th, I sent in (by a friendly Arab that had stolen out of town and joined us) a manifesto, addressed to the inhabitants, warning them of the danger of implicating friends with foes, in the event of taking the place by assault, and urging them to force the Governor to capitulate. This had the desired effect; a flag of truce was sent out, and a capitulation (of which I herewith inclose a copy) was agreed to and signed. Although this service has fortunately not been of long duration, yet, from the scantiness of our numbers, and the scarcity of all sorts of supplies, as well military stores as provisions (which the boisterous state of the weather completely prevented our receiving,) our situation was, for some time, rather critical; and I am happy to have it in my power to bear testimony to the patience and cheerfulness with which the troops bore every privation, and the ardour and spirit they showed in the attack of the enemy's works, as well as the inclination and wish they displayed to have stormed the place, had I deemed that step adviseable. To Major-Gen. Wauchope, Brig. Gen. Stuart, and Colonel Oswald, who landed and accompanied me, I feel myself under great obligations, for their exertions and assistance in carrying on the service; and I am much indebted to Lieut-Col. Airey, acting as Deputy Adjutant Gen. and Captain Green, acting as Deputy Quarter-Master-General, for the great attention and zeal shown by them in forwarding and executing the duties of their respective departments; and I think it but justice to Capt. Pym, and the officers and men of the detachment of the Royal Artillery that was with me, to mention the very great zeal and alacrity which they displayed on every occasion, which, I am confident, would have been equally conspicuous on the part of Captain Burgoyne and the officers of the Engineers, had circumstances permitted them to have acted.

To Captain Hallowell, and the officers and seamen of his Majesty's ship Tigre, I cannot sufficiently express my acknowledgements for the assistance they afforded me, and for the readiness with which they stood forward on all occasions. Captain Hallowell landed and marched with me to the attack of the enemy's intrenchments, and to the very gates of the city, and remained on shore until the place surrendered: from his advice and local knowledge, I derived much useful information. Capt. Withers of the Royal Navy, agent of transports, is also intitled to praise, for his activity in landing the troops, and for the exertions he afterwards made for supplying them with provisions.—I send you herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, together with returns of prisoners made, and of the public stores of different descriptions, found in the several batteries and magazines. I have the honour to be, &c.

(A. M. Fraser, Maj. Gen.

P. S.—The Apollo, with 19 missing transports, came to anchor in Aboukir Bay on the morning of the 20th, and Sir J. Duckworth's squadron arrived here on the 22d.

It is but due to Lieut. Hunter, and a small detachment of the 20th light dragoons, who were landed without their horses or arms, to mention the zeal and spirit with which they volunteered their services, and carried the scaling ladders on the night of the 13th.

Articles of the Capitulation for the Surrender of the City of Alexandria. Said Mahamed Naim Effendi being commissioned by his Excellency Emen Bey, the Governor, and Hagg Mahamet Katep and Sieg Ibrahim, Chieftain of the People, accompanied by Signor Antonio Goddard, propose to place the city and forts in the possession of the Commanders in Chief of the Land and Naval forces of his Britannic Majesty, his Excellency Major-General Fraser, and Captain Hallowell, upon the following conditions:—

1. All private property of individuals, whether on land or embarked, shall be respected. The religion of the inhabitants, their mosques and their laws, shall be respected, as well as their houses and families. 2. The Commandant, his Excellency Emen Bey, as well as the Commandant of the Marine, Satak Aga, and Mahomed Naim Effendi, with all the official retinue of the Government, the troops and the crews of the vessels belonging to Government, shall be sent to a port of Turkey, with the arms and baggage of individuals, but they are to con-

consider themselves as prisoners of war, and shall not be engaged to take up arms against the British forces, or their allies, until exchanged. 3. The vessels belonging to Government, and all public property, shall be given up to the British forces, and Commissaries shall be appointed on both sides to make an inventory. 4. All Ottoman vessels belonging to individuals, and all property belonging to private subjects of the Sublime Porte, which shall be found within Alexandria, shall be respected. Such persons as wish to remain in the country shall have the liberty to do so, if their conduct and characters shall make it safe; and those who wish to depart may carry with them their properties, and shall be furnished with passports for landing in any port of Turkey which shall not be blockaded. 5. There shall be a general amnesty for all the inhabitants, nor shall any notice be taken of the conduct they may have held during the defence of the place. 6. There shall be no seizure of the property of individuals, if they shall not become enemies of Great Britain. 7. The gate of Rosetta shall be placed in the hands of the forces of his Britannic Majesty, as well as fort Cretin and fort Caffarelli.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the army, in the attack of the 18th of March 1807, under the command of Major Gen. Fraser.

1st battalion 35th regiment 2 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, wounded. Reg. De Rolle, 1 assistant-surgeon, 2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded. Sicilian volunteers, 2 rank and file killed. Royal artillery, 1 bombardier, 1 gunner wounded. Total, 1 officer, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file wounded.

Assistant Surgeon Catanazo, killed; Lieut. Cameron wounded.

Return of the Garrison of Alexandria previous to its surrender, 21st March 1807.

Soldiers of the line, 215; gunners, 44; sailors and marines, 208.—Total 467.

Escaped of the above number, while the capitulation was pending, 240;—Total prisoners remaining, 227.

Geo. Airey, Act. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Here follows a letter from Lord Collingwood, inclosing a dispatch from Captain Hallowell, of the Tigre, to Sir J. Duckworth, the substance of which is as follows:—After mentioning the arrival of the ships on the 15th at Arab's Tower, Captain H. observes, that having received satisfactory assurances of the friendly disposition of the natives and inhabitants from Major Missett, the British Resident, and Mr Briggs, the Vice Consul, the transports anchored off the western harbour, and the landing was effected, as described in the letter of General Fraser. On the 19th, the Apollo, with the remainder of the transports, 19 sail, which had separated, arrived, and proceeded to Aboukir Bay. Capt. H. who was requested to remain on shore by Gen. Fraser, pays some high compliments to Mr Fowel, his first Lieutenant, Captain Withers, principal agent for transports, and all the officers and men of the Tigre and transports, as they performed an arduous service, in consequence of the distance they had to row, and the surf they encountered on the beach. Capt. H. mentions, that the ships taken in the old western port were, two Turkish frigates and a corvette, all mounting brass guns; one of the frigates carried 40 guns, the other 32, and the corvette 16.

The London Gazette contains the two following orders, which confirm our hostile situation with regard to the Porte:

Foreign Office, Downing Street, May 13.

The Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the Ministers of friendly and neutral powers resident at this Court, that, in consequence of the recent hostile proceedings of the Ottoman Porte, his Majesty has judged it expedient to direct that a blockade of the Straits of the Dardanelles, and of the port and harbour of Smyrna, already constituted by his Majesty's naval forces and those of his allies, should be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

His Majesty has been pleased to issue an order for an embargo on all ships and vessels whatsoever belonging to the subjects of the Grand Signior, now within

in

in, or which shall hereafter come into any of our ports; and the commanders of our ships of war and privateers are instructed to detain and bring into port all such vessels, but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained.

War on the Continent.

It seems to be certain, that, so late as the 8th of May, no action of any consequence had taken place in Poland; but the most formidable preparations had been made on both sides for the immediate commencement of the campaign. The reinforcements which were expected to join the Russian army by the middle of April were estimated at 100,000 men. The Emperor and the Grand Duke Constantine were with the army. Lord Hutchinson had, by desire of the Emperor of Russia, repaired to the Russian head-quarters, and the most satisfactory assurances have been given that his Imperial Majesty will enter into no negociation, except in conjunction with his allies. The King of Prussia has appointed Baron Hardenberg, the steady enemy of France, his minister at war.

General Kalkreuth was summoned to surrender Dantzic on the 22d of April, which he positively refused. On the 23d, in the morning, a bombardment began, and in two days 2000 bombs were thrown in. On the 26th and 27th the city was on fire in several places, particularly in the old town.

Other letters state that the bombardment of Dantzic continued 14 days, without any material impression having been made on the place. It had been relieved from the most alarming danger by the arrival, in the Fahrwasser, of the Sally British armed vessel, which had forced her way up, with a view of protecting the town, and insuring the supply of succours from the sea. In accomplishing this object, the British vessel lost several of her men in killed and wounded.

In the night between the 28th and 29th of April, the French made three successive attempts to take Dantzic by assault, but were repulsed with great loss. They then proposed an armistice of four hours to bury their dead, which was granted, and hostilities commenced on the next day. Private letters state the loss of the French in killed and wounded, upon this occasion, at 6000. The opinions with respect to the ultimate fate of Dantzic are uncertain and contradictory. According to some, the place was expected to fall soon; others state, that it is not in immediate danger.

With these exceptions, no military operation of any importance had taken place up to the 8th of May, at which date the respective armies occupied nearly the same positions in which they were two months ago.

Defeat of the Swedes.

The Swedish troops, we are sorry to state, have met with a reverse. Flushed with their success in obliging the enemy to raise the siege of Stralsund, they advanced into the Prussian territory, with too little caution and too little force; and they have suffered for their carelessness and temerity. They were attacked on the 16th April by Mortier, who assembled all his force, and raised the blockade of Colberg for that purpose, and drove them across the Peene, with the loss of six pieces of cannon, and upwards of 1000 prisoners.

On the 17th in the morning, the Swedish general proposed an armistice for 24 hours to remove the sick and wounded.—The following was the armistice agreed upon—it is most humiliating indeed.

1. A suspension of arms shall take place between the Swedish and French troops. 2. The Swedish troops shall deliver up the isles of Usedom and Woollin to the French. 3. The Peene and Freehel shall form the line of demarkation between the two armies. 4. The French troops shall have a post on the other side of the Peene, near the Custom-house by Anclam. 5. As long as the Armistice lasts, Baron Essen engages not to afford any assistance whatever, either directly or indirectly, to the cities of Dantzic and Colberg, nor to the troops of any power at war with France and her allies. 6. No troops belonging to any power at war with France to land at Stralsund in Pomerania or in the isle of Rugen, as long as this

this armistice remains in force. Should, however, in pursuance of superior orders, of which his excellency is at present ignorant, the like troops be landed in Stralsund, in this case his excellency engages, that no hostilities shall be committed by them against the French Armies, during the continuance of this armistice.—7. No hostilities shall be recommenced between the two armies before the expiration of ten days after notice shall have been given that the armistice is at an end.

The King of Sweden has however rejected the armistice.

The letter which his Majesty wrote to General Essen, refusing to ratify the disgraceful treaty which he concluded with the French, commenced thus—"I learn, with much displeasure, that you have concluded an armistice with Napoleon commander of the French Armies, &c. I contemn his protested friendship, and consider that my own honour, as well as the interest of my people, impose on me the necessity of treating him as an enemy."—This letter was accompanied by an order, recalling General Essen, and appointing General Von Wrede to command the Swedish troops in Pomerania.

Gen. Von Essen, in obedience to the King's command, on the 4th of May announced to Marshal Mortier that the armistice was not ratified, and that the Swedish Generals would consider themselves at liberty to resume the war at the expiration of 10 days. Mortier has in consequence assembled all the troops in Brunswick, Mecklenburgh, &c. and has withdrawn the corps from before Colberg. Four thousand Dutch troops have advanced to Pomerania by forced marches; about 4000 more left Hamburgh on the morning of the 8th, having on the preceding day been reviewed by Marshal Brune.

Spain and Portugal.

The Court of Madrid has expressed a strong discontent with the Regency of Portugal, accusing the latter with having assisted the British squadron in the Plata with provisions, and even military stores. The Madrid Gazette contains a kind of Manifesto against this breach of neutrality, as it terms it. The article itself is very curious, but much too long for present insertion. The following extract may serve as a specimen:—

"How is it possible that the English could ever succeed in a land attempt without such external aid? Were the English ever known to succeed in a land conquest?—The English are a race of islanders—*water rats*; remove them from their element, and they are nothing—Their superior courage, as it is called, is nothing but their superior dexterity; they know how to work their ships, and are brave only in their confidence of their greater chance of safety. Let the English meet the Castilians by land, and they will learn the difference between a nation of pedlars and an army of cavaliers. We challenge them to come.—But they are a prudent people, and know better than to risk their stake at a fair game. They will keep on and off Cadiz—they will block up our ports, they will burn our ships—but they will never land."

Expedition to the Continent.

An expedition of considerable magnitude is now in contemplation, and that its destination is for the Continent is the general belief. According to the English prints, the whole arrangements are nearly completed, and the embarkation will speedily take place at Ramsgate, Margate, and Portsmouth, at one and the same time. Lord Cathcart is entrusted with the chief command.—Under him will serve Generals Spencer, M'Farlane, Lord Paget, Baird, and others of our most darling officers. Besides the whole of the King's German legion, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, a force of 15,000 men, the foot guards, several regiments of our other infantry, a large cavalry force, and a very large train of artillery, will be embarked.—Several of the regiments of this grand expedition will come forward from Ireland, and several others of the 2d battalions will be employed. So many regiments will go on this service, that the duty at home will devolve entirely on the veteran and garrison battalions, and on the militia, which last are certainly the finest of our troops.

The real destination of this great force is kept a strict secret by Government. The following sensible observations of a London Journalist on this sub-

subject, are worthy of perusal. He remarks, "that the public manifest very little curiosity respecting it. They have long ceased to regard these Continental expeditions as objects either of national interest or national glory. It cannot be forgot, however, that they ensure, what we have infinite reason to deprecate, an enormous expence, and that they carry into imminent hazard the lives of our valuable countrymen.—— Common sense declares that they never ought to be undertaken, unless when the object is very clear and distinct, and the motive very powerful. We are induced so to express ourselves, because we cannot at present conceive any object of that unambiguous and important nature which can justify this hazardous experiment. If our troops are landed any where in Germany, to act by themselves, no man will say that any great consequence is to be expected from their exertions. If they are intended to join the grand army under Bennigsen, we should be very sorry indeed to see the glory and existence of a British army depending upon the capricious and unenlightened measures of a Russian Council of War; and if they did, of what great advantage would they prove? They would then become identified with the mere animal mass of Russian strength, and their intelligence and skill would go for nothing. But it is not mere animal strength in which Russia is deficient. In point of numbers, she has enough and to spare for the resistance of Bonaparte, if she has but the art to employ them to the best advantage. If, on the other hand, a British force should repair to the theatre of war, intended to act on its own independent councils, we ensure that want of concert, and those jealousies, which have dissolved, one after another, every coalition which the zeal of opposing France has raised up. We can attach no hopes to the present expedition; and we feel any thing rather than joy at the idea of its departure."

Naval Intelligence.

Loss of the Ajax.

The following particulars respecting the loss of the Ajax man of war, mentioned in our last, are communicated by an officer belonging to the ship, who was fortunately saved.

"On the evening of the 14th Feb. last, when the Ajax was lying at anchor with the squadron off the entrance of the Dardanelles, the alarm was given that the ship was on fire abaft, and so rapid was its progress, that in about twenty minutes the flames rushed up the after hatchway. Even then few on board despaired of getting the fire under; but the moment it came up the main hatchway, and took hold of the main rigging, the consternation was general and every person then seemed inclined to provide for his safety. I followed the Captain and Master to the forecastle, and enquired from the latter whether he had seen any of the young gentlemen? being answered in the negative, I went immediately in quest of them. One of them I found, and we went immediately out the bowsprit to the spritsail-yard, where Captain Blackwood and some of the Officers then were. The Captain then plunged into the waves with one of the Lieutenants, and was afterwards picked up by a boat from the Canopus, but the Lieutenant went to the bottom. Your friend and I were then left to contemplate our awful and perilous situation, and that of our unfortunate shipmates. The flames by this time had reached the main and fore tops, and were rapidly approaching us in the spritsail-yard. We looked often around us, minutely examining every quarter not already in a blaze, thinking we might perhaps discover some friend in greater distress than ourselves, to whom we might afford relief; but alas! poor Mr Clerk and Mr Manners could not be discovered; they, as I afterwards learnt, upon the first appearance of the flames, jumped over board before the boats were near the ship, and were seen no more. The Captain had left the ship about ten minutes, when a boat from the Windsor Castle shoved under the bows, into which I immediately lowered down our friend and another young gentleman, and followed them myself. Even on our passage between the Ajax and Canopus, the nearest ship, we were in imminent danger of losing our lives. The guns being loaded, were discharging the shot about our ears. There were lost 3 commissioned officers, 5 warrant, and 13 petty, and not less than 250 of the ship's company.

A Court martial was held by order

of

of Admiral Duckworth, on Captain Blackwood of the Ajax, and the other officers of the ship, who were all honourably acquitted."

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Besides the unexpected occurrence of a change in his Majesty's Councils, as stated in last Magazine, another political event, equally sudden and unforeseen, has taken place, viz. a dissolution of Parliament, after having only sat about four months. On the 27th of April, the Parliament was prorogued, and on the 29th, his Majesty's Proclamation was issued, to summon a new Parliament to meet on the 22d of June. The motive for this extraordinary measure is evidently a natural desire to obtain an accession of adherents to the new Ministry, by all the means which their high situation puts in their power. And in this respect, they must be allowed to have been uncommonly fortunate. Only one Cabinet Minister of the last Administration, the Rt. Hon. Tho. Grenville, first Lord of the Admiralty, has been re-elected to the place he formerly represented (Buckingham town.) Lord Howick, after sitting for Northumberland (his native county) 20 years;—Lord Henry Petty, who was elected by the University of Cambridge after the death of Mr Pitt,—Lord Wm. Russel, who has been elected seven times by the county of Surry, have all lost their elections on the present occasion, and have betaken themselves to close boroughs. Even Mr Sheridan has failed in Westminster, and has been returned for Ilchester.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

On Thursday morning, May 7. at ten o'clock the election commenced.—By eight o'clock in the morning, Covent-garden was more crowded than ever remembered upon a similar occasion, and the noise and confusion were every way correspondent.

After the preliminary steps, Mr Graham addressed the electors in favour of Mr Sheridan; Mr Gossop for Sir F. Burdett; and Mr Willock for Lord Cochrane.

Lord Cochrane then came forward, and was received with loud acclamations. To one of the populace, who seemed anxious to interrupt him, his Lordship observed, "My good fellow, wait till you know me, and you'll be the best friend I have here!" His Lordship then jumped out from the Hustings, and standing forward upon the narrow wooden bar, which separates the constables from the populace, addressed them in the following terms:—"Gentlemen, all I want is a fair hearing:—(*loud applause*)—I don't want you to buy a pig in a pock—(*here the loud laughter and huzzas of the populace interrupted him for a few minutes*)—If you don't like me when you have heard me, why, then, reject me at once. Gentlemen, had I not been convinced that you were independent men, I would not have the impudence to offer myself before you.

"Gentlemen, I stand upon the footing of perfect independence, unconnected with any person whatever. Gentlemen, I'll tell you what I mean by the word independence—No man can be independent who is brought forward by any party, to vote for or against any particular set of men, without reference to measures. I say measures, and not men, ought to be supported. Gentlemen, I am no puppet, set up to dance before you here by the Lords of the Treasury, as you have too often seen.—(*Loud huzzas*).—I am the friend of my country, and its Constitution. I am not even personally acquainted with a single one of his Majesty's present Ministers, and I only know a very few of the late Administration.

"You have been told, Gentlemen, that a Naval man is an improper candidate; but did they know any thing about the service who told you so?—They should have told you of other persons who are unfit for being Members of Parliament, as well as Naval Officers. Is a puppy, who delights to drive his curricle and horses over the necks of the people, a fit candidate to represent you in Parliament?—(*A loud cry of No Brewers—No dancing Puppies—No men that won't fight!*)—Gentlemen, is a fellow a proper candidate to represent you, who squares his mouth to tickle the ears of his horse—a fellow who, with the brains of an ass, delights to flourish the guts of a beast round the head of a brute, in order to please the Ladies in Bond-street?—*Loud laughter and huzzas which lasted for several minutes.*)—Is such a creature fit to be a Legislator, Gentlemen? No! I'll be d——d if he is.—(*Loud cheers.*)

"Now,

"Now, Gentlemen, I'll tell you what my pretensions are; and as it rains very hard, I will not detain you long, although I could speak two hours; and I think you begin to like to hear me.—(*Loud applauses*)—Gentlemen, I am not entitled to speak of my services myself, but I mean to pledge my past conduct and character as a security for the performance of my promises.

"Gentlemen, I am an enemy to plunder, peculation, corruption, tyranny, and oppression, wherever they are to be found. I have been a long time kept at a distance from the seat of government, in the service of my country, and did not know the scenes of corruption that were going on at home; but I am acquainted from history with what the constitution was in times of purity, and I shall do my endeavours to restore it to that enviable state. Gentlemen, I know that plunder and terrible abuses prevail in every department; and it is not in the power of Members of Parliament, who have left the service for many years, to know practically, as I do, the abuses in the Naval Department of late years.

"Gentlemen, it is the same in the military service as it is at home: when an honest man is put at the head of affairs, all goes on pretty smoothly and fairly; but when a new Commander in Chief is appointed of a different character, every thing falls back into its old state of plunder and corruption. One day there is oppression and tyranny exercised, and the next day quite a contrary system is adopted.

"I have now a few words to say about Members of Parliament. Gentlemen, you have heard much about reform in Parliament; but I'll tell you what will knock that business on the head at once. I am an enemy to all sinecure placemen and pensioners, and I wish that the bribery and corruption oath, which is administered to the candidates at an election, was also administered to every Member of Parliament before he was allowed to vote on any question. Do you think, Gentlemen, that any Member of the House of Commons would perjure himself, and vote with the Minister to obtain a dirty pension?—(*A loud cry of, All, all, all!*")—That may be, Gentlemen, but I declare, upon my honour, and I take God to witness, that I am none of that kind; and that I will be the first, if I am returned to Parliament, to point out and hold up to the public the man whom I suspect to be thus guilty—(*Loud huzzas*)—Now, Gentlemen, as a great deal has been said about the King dismissing his servants, I think I have a right to say something about it too.——Do you think that Ministers would go to dismiss themselves from their fine fat situations? If the King has not a right to dismiss his servants, who the Devil has? are we to wait till they dismiss themselves?—(*Loud laughter.*)—Now, Gentlemen, I won't detain you any longer. I think I have said enough to convince you that I come here on perfectly independent principles. I declare to God I am supported by no party and no Minister whatever, and I pledge myself to hunt down plunder, peculation, corruption, bribery, sinecure placemen and pensioners, wherever I can find them.—(*Loud and repeated huzzas.*) And if his Majesty's present Ministers do not act upon a system of economy, and opposition to corruption and peculation, I hope his Majesty will have spirit enough once more to dismiss them from his presence with the disgrace they well deserve."

His Lordship then retired, amid loud reiterated shouts and applause.

Colonel Elliott was then nominated by Colonel Robertson, and Mr Paul by Mr Gibbons.

The High Bailiff now proceeded to the shew of hands, which he declared to be in favour of Lord Cochrane and Mr Elliot. A poll was then demanded for Mr Sheridan and Sir Francis Burdett. The populace cried out for the shew of hands to be taken in Mr Paul's name, but the High Bailiff said that gentleman had been withdrawn from the list of candidates.

Mr Sheridan's name, from some accidental informality, could not be received when tendered to the high Bailiff; but next day, the informality was removed, and that Gentleman appeared on the Hustings with his friends. Mr James Paul was also entered on the Poll-board as a candidate.

Lord Cochrane and Mr Sheridan harangued the crowd regularly every day, and both in a stile of broad humour suited to their taste.

On Friday, Mr Sheridan, in urging his pretensions to their favour, said, that

last

last November he was a placeman, and that fact was stated to them at the time as an objection to his pretensions. He now appeared divested of that odium, having been *fortunately* removed from the office; all he had gained by the election in November was, that he was 1200l. poorer than ever he was.

On Saturday afternoon, Lord Cochrane addressed the mob thus:—"Gentlemen, I am not going to trouble you with a long speech. I have only to say this to you—Instead of troubling your heads with election business to-morrow, I would advise you all to go to church."— (*A roar of applause.*)

On Monday May 11. Mr Sheridan addressed the Electors nearly upon the same topic as on Saturday. He trusted that his friends would do him the justice to say, that on all occasions, when Sir F. Burdett stood up in defence of the people, he was always found fighting by his side. He had been 27 years in Parliament, and during the whole of that period, he had been a steady supporter of the people's cause. My son (said Mr Sheridan) enjoyed an office, and it was intimated to me, that, as he had no vote in Parliament, that place should be kept for his enjoyment, as a motive to me to desert my friends. The only effect of this assurance was, that I took the first opportunity of opposing the Ministers, and of shewing my adherence to my former principles and my former friends; and the consequence of that steady attachment has been, that my son has lost his office, and he would have rather wished it to be so, than that any sacrifice should be made of his father's honour or consistency of political conduct.

On Wednesday, May 20th, he came forward, supported by his son, who, he said, assisted him with more than filial zeal, because he knew that he was supporting a man that was pursuing what he should follow himself, if in Parliament, in defending the rights and liberties of the people.

Mr T. Sheridan made a very eloquent and witty speech in support of his father's claims, and perfectly in his style. He was much applauded by the crowd.

We expect personalities in a Westminster mob, but such personality as that which we are now to mention must provoke but one sentiment of indignation. A fellow of the name of Gibbons, the unworthy agent of Mr Paul, informed the mob, that the Earl of Dundonald, the father of Lord Cochrane, and who had appropriated a great part of his fortune in educating him, was now suffered by his wealthy son to reside in a two-pair-of-stairs room in a Court in the Strand! and he impudently asked his Lordship if such was not the fact.

Lord Cochrane, in reply, observed, that his father had certainly spent his patrimonial estate in scientific pursuits, which he fondly hoped would have improved, as they did improve, the manufactures and commercial interests of his country. He was, at this period, living with him in Harley-street; and in answer to those questions, which could only proceed from the mouth of an assassin and a villain, he could assure the people who heard him, that, dependent on his own exertions for his advancement in life, he never, from the moment it was in his power, hesitated to support that parent, against whom no charge of living upon the industry of the people, either by the enjoyment of pension, place, or sinecure, could ever be made. He trusted that he inherited the same spirit of honest independence, and assured them that he would not cringe to any administration. He hoped the electors would not impute the warmth of any expressions he made use of to improper motives. They had proceeded from that emotion which had been excited by the questions forced upon him, and which no honest man could controul. (*The loudest applauses, which were rendered still more impressive and affecting, by the evident sympathy of the auditors.*) The Noble Lord was so affected in this part of his speech, and was so overpowered by his feelings, that he actually shed tears, and begged leave to retire, which he did, amidst loud shouts of approbation.

Gibbons again attempted to speak, but he was hooted off, amid the execrations of the multitude.

On Thursday Mr Sheridan said, that nothing could have been more gratifying to his own feelings than the approbation with which they had received his son's speech. Mr S. having learnt that a number of Scotsmen were coming up that day to poll for Lord Cochrane,

rane, took the hint, and paid some very happy compliments to their country, to gain their favour. Alluding to the poems of Ossian, he said, there is a passage in a great and justly admired Scots poet, with whose writings the noble Lord is no doubt very intimately conversant, because these writings speak to the heart of every hero. This passage is where Morni, the father of the Gaul, exclaims, "Oh that the name of Morni were forgotten among the people, and that I should be only known as the father of Gaul!"—"And Oh," added Mr Sheridan, "how delighted should I feel, if, in walking through the streets of Westminster, the electors should point at me, and it should be only said, there goes the father of Tom Sheridan." (*Peals of Applause*).—Having spoken of the Scots, I beg leave to say that no one can feel towards that people a warmer degree of attachment than I do, and I owe it to them. About two years ago I visited Scotland, and I have never experienced more kindness, nor witnessed more hospitality, than it was my happiness to meet in that country; nor do I know more liberal, enlightened, and loyal men than Scotland affords (*Applause*). As I promised to repeat my visit to that country, it is not improbable that my Noble Adversary and I may happen to meet there. If we should, I assure him, notwithstanding our contest here, I shall be happy to toast with him in claret the gallant men and pretty women of Scotland; and, in such a cause, and such a toast, I shall have no objection if it shall be in a *Scotch pint*. (*A loud laugh.*)

At three o'clock, on Saturday May 23. the contest for Westminster terminated in favour of Sir Francis Burdett and Lord Cochrane. When the poll closed, the numbers stood thus:

For Sir F. Burdett, ...	5194
Lord Cochrane, ...	3708
Mr Sheridan, ...	2615
Mr Elliott, ...	2137

Mr Paul's name was taken off the poll on the fifth day, having only polled about 220 votes.

Some time previous to the close of the poll, the candidates attended the hustings, and a written paper was exhibited, notifying that Mr Sheridan would address the electors; but at the instant the clock struck three, the mob, which was more numerous than on any former occasion, began tearing down the hustings in the most furious manner, and the candidates, with their friends, were compelled to make a hasty retreat, without speaking. The scene of devastation, riot, and danger, then commenced; the boards and timbers flew in every direction; and the tottering ruin, when deprived of its main support, menaced destruction to the surrounding multitude. Fortunately it descended within the railing of the church, and no individual was hurt. Mr Sheridan and his party afterwards went from Wood's Hotel, in two open landaus, covered with flags, to Albany-place in Piccadilly, to dinner; and, while surrounded by the populace, expressed his intention to petition against Lord Cochrane's return.

About four o'clock, Lord Cochrane, seated in an open landau, adorned with blue ribbons, flags, and laurel, was chaired round Covent-Garden. The cavalcade was led by gentlemen on horseback, two and two; a ship followed, filled with seamen, headed by a Midshipman and Lieutenant, in full uniform; next Lord Cochrane, and the other Naval Officers concerned in the election, and a great number of gentlemen's carriages, occupied by his Lordship's friends. The whole was exceeding elegant, and produced a most pleasing effect. His Lordship was warmly greeted by the crowds of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the procession. The populace were rather disorderly, and broke some of the windows of Richardson's Hotel. The procession, after going round the Garden, went down Southampton Street, and thence along the Strand to the westward.

A party in the interest of Sir Francis Burdett, went in a body, preceded by music, flags, &c. to the Crown and Anchor, to a dinner, at which Mr Jones Burdett presided.

Duel between Sir Francis Burdett *and* Mr Paul.

Immediately on the dissolution of Parliament, Sir Francis Burdett published a long address to the Electors of Westminster, in his usual style, and concluded with declining to stand candidate

didate for any seat in Parliament, as after what had happened, he should not consider it as an honour to any man.

On Friday May 1. however, there was a very numerous meeting of the friends of Sir F. Burdett and Mr Paull at dinner at the Crown and Anchor.—Sir Francis was absent, and Mr Paul took the chair. Mr Jones Burdett, Sir Francis's brother, apologized for the absence of the Baronet, by stating, that he was ready to nominate Mr Paul at the Hustings, but did not think it proper to attend the meeting held then, and that his name had been used without his authority. He would do his duty as an independent member, if elected, but he should not offer himself as a candidate. Mr Paull recommended that Sir F. Burdett should be elected, whether he stood forward or not. After the appointment of a committee, and other measures for an active canvass, the meeting adjourned.

Respecting what passed at this meeting, we have no precise information; but though Mr Paull spoke in terms of respect of Sir Francis, he was evidently much hurt at the Baronet's refusal to coalesce with him.

Sir Francis Burdett being at his seat at Wimbledon, Mr Paull immediately after the meeting set off for that neighbourhood, accompanied by his friend, Mr Cooper. Upon his arrival at Wimbledon, he wrote to Sir Francis, complaining of his conduct in very strong and forcible terms, but imputing it to the counsels of a wicked and insidious adviser: Sir Francis wrote a letter in answer to Mr Paull, reminding him of former friendships; to which Mr Paull replied, that it was adding insult to injury; and at two o'clock on Saturday morning, a meeting was agreed upon, to take place at Combe Wood, near Kingston, at seven the same morning. Between three and four o'clock, Sir Francis left his house, and sending his coachman to Knightsbridge to Mr Gawler, late a Captain in the Guards, requesting him to meet him at Kingston without delay, as he wanted his assistance in an affair of honour. Mr Gawler immediately repaired to him, and found him at Kingston. The two parties assembled at the same house, the one above, the other below stairs, but no intercourse whatever took place between them. At the hour appointed, they were both upon the ground; Sir Francis, attended by Mr Gawler as his second, and Mr Paull by Mr Cooper as his. The seconds agreed to place them at the distance of twelve paces, which were immediately measured; and it was farther agreed, that they should fire by signal. No attempt at accommodation or explanation was previously made upon the ground, the dispute having been carried to too great a length to admit of an amicable adjustment, consistent with *etiquette*. Every necessary preparation being made, and the parties having received their pistols from their seconds, they took their ground. They both fired at the same time, but without any other effect than the loss of part of Mr Paull's left curl. Sir F. Burdett's second then asked whether Mr Paull was satisfied? and was answered, "No;" upon which they fired again, and both parties fell. Mr Paull was knocked head over heels.—Sir Francis fell on his side. Upon examination it was found, that the ball had struck the left leg of Mr Paull, near the front, a little below the knee, splintering the bone. It did not lodge in the leg, but flew off, tearing away the boot-top in its passage, and a slight splinter of the bone. The boot-top being stout, must have deadened the force of the ball, and probably saved the bone from being quite broken. The ball from Mr Paull's pistol wounded his adversary in the right thigh. It passed through about the middle, on the inside, near to what is called the pope's eye, but without injuring any leading vein or artery. Both wounds bled profusely, particularly that of Sir Francis. They were now reconciled, and put into Mr Paull's coach; in which, as soon as they were seated, they shook hands, and expressed the greatest concern for each other. Sir Francis declared that he had never fired a pistol before. Mr Paull we believe fought once in India. They drove first to Piccadilly, where Sir Francis was set down about twelve o'clock, at his own house. Mr Paull then drove on to his own house, in Charles-Street, St James's Square, where he was immediately attended by Surgeon Hume.

The parties are in a convalescent state; but neither of them are yet able to leave their rooms. Mr Paull's wound, it appears, has been the most dangerous.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

General Assembly.

ON Thursday May 21. the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh. The Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, his Majesty's Commissioner, walked in procession to the High Church, where he was received by the Lord Provost and Magistrates in their robes. His Grace was attended by the Duke of Athol, Marquis of Huntly, Earls of Buchan, Haddington, Dalhousie, Rosslyn, Viscount Melville, Lord Elibank, and a number of gentlemen, officers of the army and navy, &c.

The Rev. Dr Taylor, minister of St Enoch's, Glasgow, the last Moderator, preached an excellent discourse from John, chap xxi. verse 17.

After divine service, his Grace the Commissioner went to the Assembly Room, when the members proceeded to chuse a Moderator. The Rev. Dr Sherriffs, of Aberdeen, was unanimously elected. His Majesty's commission, a letter, and the warrant for one thousand pounds to be employed in propagating the Christian religion in the Highlands of Scotland, were read: after which his Grace the Commissioner opened the Assembly with a very elegant speech from the Throne, to which the Moderator made a suitable reply.

The Assembly next proceeded to chuse a Principal Clerk, in the room of the late Professor Dalzel. The candidates were Mr Duncan of Ratho and Dr Dickson of Leith. The number of members present was much greater than has been in the Assembly for many years. The roll being called, there voted,

For Mr Duncan, ... 180
Dr Dickson, ... 132

Majority for Mr Duncan, 48

On Friday the following Gentlemen were appointed to preach before his Grace the Commisoner, viz. the Rev. Mr Freeland at Buchannan to lecture and preach on the 24th in the forenoon, and the Rev. Mr Morrison at Banchory in the afternoon. The Rev. Mr Campbell at Dunoon to lecture and preach on Sunday the 31st in the forenoon, and the Rev. Mr Greig at Longside, in the afternoon. The remainder of the day was spent in prayer.

Saturday, May 23.

An answer to his Majesty's letter was read and approved of, and his Grace the Commissioner undertook to transmit it to Lord Hawksbury, to be by him presented to his Majesty.

The draught of an address to his Majesty on the present situation of public affairs, was also read; and a motion made, and seconded, to approve of it.

An amendment was proposed to the following paragraph of the address:—

"It is the happiness of your people that, during an auspicious reign of forty-seven years, the conduct of your Majesty has been uniformly governed by the principles which placed the House of Brunswick upon the throne of these realms. And the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, attached to those principles from conviction, as well as by their habits and institutions, recollect, with peculiar satisfaction, that your Majesty has exhibited the brightest example of a sacred regard to the Protestant reformed religion. While, in the series of indulgences to your Roman Catholic subjects, which have marked your Majesty's reign, we recognise the enlightened operation of a mild and tolerant spirit, we have always found your Majesty the faithful guardian of the Protestant establishment. We have lately seen the fences of that establishment upheld by the firm and dignified exercise of the constitutional prerogative of the Crown, and, feeling the security which all our rights and privileges derive from the solicitude with which your Majesty discharges the duties of the Sovereign of a free people, we unite with our fellow-subjects in offering the affectionate tribute justly due to your royal care for the public welfare."

The amendment, which was also seconded, was as follows:

"We

"We venerate the concern which his Majesty manifests in all his conduct, and at all times, for the religious interests of the people; yet, consistently with our principles as Presbyterians, and as Members of a National Church, which has the same legal establishment with the Church of England, we cannot but contemplate with regret the continuance of those circumstances which exclude Presbyterians from civil and military offices, without a public profession of Episcopacy; and we trust that the time will soon come when the Members of the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches will be placed on an equal footing in all parts of his Majesty's dominions."

After long reasoning, a vote was put, and the roll being called, there appeared for the address 158, for the amendment, 53—Majority, 105. The address was thereafter approved of.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood entered his dissent; and those who should adhere to him were allowed to do so at an after diet. Sir Henry Moncrieff proposed the following addition to the address:—

"In recollecting your Majesty's uniform zeal for the interests of religion, justice, and humanity, the many public measures for the promotion of these great interests by which your Majesty's reign has been distinguished, and the exalted character which, under your Majesty's Government, the British nation has acquired, it is with heart-felt satisfaction that we congratulate your Majesty on the final abolition of the African slave trade, which had so long polluted the commerce, and tarnished the honour of the British name. We feel, in common with the great body of our fellow subjects, that the act of the last session of Parliament, which prohibited the importation of slaves into the West India colonies, will ever be regarded as one of the most splendid events of your Majesty's reign; and while it proclaims to the world the justice of the British character, will send the tidings of peace and benevolence to the injured natives of Africa."

The Assembly approved of this addition, and the address is to be transmitted to his Majesty along with the answer to his Majesty's letter.

The principal speakers were:—

For the Address.	*For the Amendment.*
Mr Johnston	Dr M'Gill
Mr Nicol	Dr M'Kenzie
Dr Taylor, St Enoch's	Mr Dempster
Mr Anderson	Sir H. Moncrieff
Principal Hill, &c	Principal Brown, &c.

Monday, May 25.

The report of the Committee of last Assembly upon the funds of the Church was read; the Assembly approved of the same, and unanimously agreed that the Moderator should be directed to write a respectful letter to Lord Viscount Melville, expressive of the Assembly's grateful sense of his Lordship's polite attention to their Committee, and to request the continuance of his Lordship's good offices to the attainment of the object of their appointment.

The Assembly had transmitted to them, by their Committee for bills, a petition for the Rev. James Smith, and other Members of the Presbytery of Paisley, complaining of certain proceedings of that Presbytery respecting the election of Elders to represent them in the General Assembly. Also a petition for the Rev. Mr Steel and the Rev. Mr Ranken, and other Members of the Presbytery of Paisley; which petitions were read; and extracts of minutes of the Presbytery of Paisley, from which it appeared that the protest and complaint of Mr Smith and others was taken directly to the Assembly, and not to the intervening meeting of the Synod, which being incompetent, the Assembly found that the said protest and complaint could not be heard by the Assembly, and accordingly dismissed the protest and complaint.

Tuesday, May 26.

This day the Assembly proceeded to the consideration of the overtures anent the improvement of the psalmody, which was read, and unanimously agreed to appoint a Committee to take this subject under their consideration, so far as respects additional versions of the psalms, and additional paraphrases of certain passages of sacred scripture.

The Assembly then proceeded to hear

hear parties in a dissent and complaint by Sir Harry Moncrieff and others, against a sentence of the Synod of Lothian and Tweedale, resolving to hear Dr Hamilton on his protest and appeal from a sentence of the Presbytery of Haddington, on the 24th of March last, in the case of the election of their members to the present Assembly. Parties being fully heard, the Assembly unanimously agreed to sustain the dissent and complaint, and the protest and appeal—to reverse the sentence of the Synod, and to find that there was no cause before them. Several petitions from Ministers of the Presbytery of Haddington, relative to the above business, were read, and dismissed as incompetent.

The Assembly next took up a reference from the Synod of Angus and Mearns for advice. This cause also arose from election of members to the Assembly. The Presbytery of Forfar elected Mr Wright of Kescobie one of their delegates; and being required, at a meeting of Presbytery held to reverse their commission, to subscribe the *formula*, he refused to do so. On this a complaint was made to the Synod, who referred the cause for advice to the Assembly. Parties were heard at great length, and Mr Wright having declared his willingness to subscribe the *formula*, which he did in presence of the Assembly, it was found, unanimously, that there was no occasion to give any advice to the Synod on the subject.

Wednesday May 27.

The following members declared their adherence to the dissent of Sir Harry Moncrieff, against the judgment of the Assembly respecting the amendment proposed to the address to his Majesty, viz. Dr M'Kenzie, Mr Thomas Millar, Dr Wodrow, Mr James Moncrieff, Mr William Fullerton, Mr Thomas Russell, Mr David Dickson junior, Mr John Clerk, Mr William Clerk, Mr Andrew Skene, Dr Stevenson M'Gill, Professor Jardine, Professor Young, Mr William Ritchie, Professor Dugald Stewart, Mr Lewis Balfour, Mr William Smith, Mr William Donaldson, Mr John Oughterson, and Mr John Dick; and they respectively took instruments in the clerk's hands.

The Assembly then considered the overtures respecting the qualifications of persons to be obtained elders of the Church. After reasoning, the Assembly approved of the object of the overtures, and, in order to the attainment of it, appointed a Committee to prepare an overture upon this subject, to be transmitted to Presbyteries.

The Assembly, finding by the Commission record, that they had appointed a Committee to attend to the progress of any bill which might be introduced into Parliament, relative to some proposed changes in the Court of Teinds, and the mode of conducting processes for augmenting the stipends of ministers, and had directed the said Committee to report their further proceedings to the Assembly—The report of the Committee, and of the Procurator for the Church, one of the Commissioners, who remained in London after the return of the other two, being read, the Assembly approved of the conduct of the Commissioners, and of the conduct and proceedings of the Committee appointed by them, and of that of the Commissioners sent to London: And it was moved and agreed to, that the expences of the Commissioners should be paid out of the public funds of the Church.

It was moved, and agreed to, that the thanks of the Assembly be given to Dr Taylor, the Moderator of the Commission, to Dr Grieve, Convener of the Committee, and to Dr Inglis and Mr Ritchie, and to the Procurator, the Commissioners sent to London, for their steady conduct in the business; which was accordingly done by the Moderator.

It was also moved, and agreed to, that the Moderator should be requested to write a letter to Mr Spottiswoode, the Church's agent at London, expressing their thanks and acknowledgements for the assistance which he afforded to the Commissioners at London in this business.

COURT OF SESSION.

On Tuesday May 12. the Court of Session met for the dispatch of business. All the fifteen Judges were present. Archibald Colquhoun, Esq. presented his commission appointing him Lord Advocate of Scotland, and David Boyle, Esq. his commission as Solicitor-General. The former having already been

been sworn into office in the Court of Justiciary, the usual oaths were administered to Mr Boyle, when both Gentlemen took their seats within the bar.

Same day Alexander M'Lean, Esq. of Ardgour, appeared before the Barons of Exchequer, and took the oaths, having been re-appointed Receiver-General for Scotland.

Civil Appointments.

Whitehall, May 9.

The King has been pleased to appoint David Boyle, Esq. Advocate, to be his Majesty's Solicitor General in Scotland.

The King has been pleased to appoint John Hay Forbes, Esq. advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shire of Perth, in the room of Archibald Colquhoun, Esq. appointed his Majesty's Advocate in Scotland

April 7.—The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Charles Brisbane, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy

April 11. The King has presented the Rev. Cunninghame Burnside, Clerk, to the church of Dunscore.

The King has also presented the Rev. W. Macrae, Clerk, to the church of Kil learnan, vacant by the death of Mr David Dunoon.

The King has presented Mr Walter Morrison, Clerk, to the church of Gordon, vacant by the transportation of Mr Lundie to the Church of Kelso.

Monday, March 30. at the annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture, Sir John Sinclair, Bart. was unanimously re-elected President. The Earl of Galloway, the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, the Hon. George Villiers, Colonel Beaumont, M.P. and Daniel Giles, Esq. M. P were elected Ordinary Members; and George Smith, Esq. M. P. and Arthur Young, Esq. were re-elected Treasurer and Secretary.

East India Directors.

There never was known so great a number of candidates for a seat in the Direction as this year. On Wednesday April 8. the election commenced, and the scrutineers did not declare the result till a quarter past seven o'clock on Thursday morning, when it was announced as follows:

Charles Grant, Esq.	1523
Sweny Toone, Esq.	1499
William Thornton, Esq.	1307
George Smith, Esq.	1230
* Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.	1121
* John Jackson, Esq.	1020
William Devaynes, Esq.	994
John Bannerman, Esq.	738
Robert Williams, Esq.	679
Thomas Welsh, Esq.	621
Eyles Irwin, Esq.	614
Kennard Smith, Esq.	526

The six first mentioned were of course elected. Those marked * are new Directors.—Mr Devaynes, one of the old Directors, was ousted. Two thousand and forty-five stockholders voted on this occasion; a greater number than has been known to vote at any former election.

Edward Parry Esq. was chosen Chairman, and Charles Grant Esq. Deputy Chairman of the Directors for the ensuing year.

John Allan Gilmour Esq is appointed Treasurer to the East India Company, in room of Mr Sibly deceast, and Charles Mortimer Esq. Depute Treasurer.

MARRIAGES.

March. At Messina, in Sicily, Lieut. Col Bunbury, Quarter-Master-General to the British Army in that island, to Miss Louisa Fox, eldest daughter of General Fox, and niece to the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox.

April 13. At Hillowton, William Copland, Esq. of Rosebank, to Miss Elizabeth Pew, daughter of John Pew, Esq. of Hillowton.

— Mr Geo. Dempster, merchant, Greenock, to Miss Turner, daughter of Mr Jas. Turner, Glenmollochan.

20. At Glasgow, Mr George A. Muirhead, sadler, to Miss Ronald, daughter of Basil Ronald, Esq.

— At Kelso, John Pirie, Esq. of London, to Miss Jean Nichol, second daughter of Robert Nichol, Esq. of Edenbank.

21. At Kirkmoroon, in the Isle of Mann, John Kayle, Esq. to Miss Isabella M'Clure, eldest daughter of John M'Clure, Esq. of Kirkcudbright.

22. At Montrose, Alexander Strachan, Esq of Tarrie, to Miss Ford, eldest daughter of William Ford, Esq. of Montrose.

23. At Edinburgh, Thomas Brown, Esq. late Master Attendant at the Cape of Good Hope, to Miss Mary Wemyss.

23. At Inverness, Duncan Fraser, Esq. at Fingask, to Miss J. Mackintosh, second daughter of John Mackintosh, Esq. of Aberarder.

24. At Edinburgh, Nathaniel Milner, Esq. of Nunmonkton, Yorkshire, to Miss Catharine Grieve, daughter of John Grieve, Esq.

April

April 27. At Dumfries, Mr Charles Barry, younger of Netherton, to Miss Mary Gray youngest daughter of Mr George Gray of the Excise there.

27. At Dumfries, Mr William Smith, merchant there, to Miss Margaret Stewart of that town.

27. At Cupar Fife, David Johnstone, Esq. to Miss L. Campbell, daughter of the Rev. Dr George Campbell.

27. At Edinburgh, James Swan, Esq. writer to the Signet, to Mrs Buchanan, daughter of the late Benjamin Bartlet, Esq.

29. At ditto, Mr William Vining, to Miss Catherine Benson, both of the Theatre Royal.

29. At Greenside House, James Ker, Esq. jun. of Grange, and Captain in the Scotch Greys, to Miss Christina Halkerston, daughter of the late John Halkerston, Esq. Carskerdo.

30. The Rev. Daniel Campbell, to Miss Fisher of Twickenham.

30. At Mary le-bonne Church, London, Major General the Hon. Charles Hope, to Miss Finch Hatton, eldest daughter of George Finch Hatton, Esq. of Eastwell Park, Kent.

30 At Thurso, Lieutenant Wm. Gunn, 72d regiment of foot, to Miss Bruce, only daughter of the late Doctor Henry Bruce, Tobago.

— At ——, The Hon. George Ponsonby, M. P. to Miss Gledstanes, eldest daughter of the late John Jacob Gledstanes of Annsgift, Esq. with a fortune of 2000l. per annum.

30. At Liverpool, Major Fraser, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Nugent, to Miss Rowland, niece of the late Gabriel Rowland, Esq. of Jamaica.

30. Richard Smith, Esq. to Miss Graham, of Clapton.

May 5. At Edinburgh, Sir William Maxwell of Calderwood, Bart. to Miss Pasley, youngest daughter of the late Robert Pasley, Esq. of Mountannan.

— William Stewart Hamilton, Esq. to Miss Blackwood, niece to Lord Dufferin.

8. At Edinburgh, Robert Fraser, Esq. younger of Torbreck, to Lady Anne Maitland, eldest daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale.

8. A. S. Learmonth, Esq. Manchester-buildings, to Miss Jessy Learmonth, third daughter of Alexander Learmonth, Esq. of Parliament Street, Westminster.

8. At Gretna Green, William Green, Esq. Proctor, of Doctors Commons, to Miss Mary Brewster, eldest daughter of John Brewster, Esq. of Brandon, Suffolk.

8. At Durham, M. Balfour, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Brown.

11. At the Manse of Monivaird, John Drummond Esq of Couil, to Miss Jessie Baxter, eldest daughter of the Rev. Colin Baxter.

12 At Newcastle, Captain Ainslie, second son of the late Sir Philip Ainslie of Pilton, to Miss Atkinson, only daughter of James Atkinson, Esq.

13. At Stranraer, Mr William Watt, merchant, to Miss Carnochan, daughter of Mr Carnochan, schoolmaster there.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr Henry Potts, merchant, to Miss Ramsay, youngest daughter of Captain Macnaughton Ramsay, Leith.

—. At Musselburgh, Mr William Young, manufacturer, Edinburgh, to Miss Guild, daughter of Mr William Guild Musselburgh.

BIRTHS.

April 18. At Exmouth, the Lady of Colin Mackenzie, Esq. of Portmore, a son.

23. At Ballechan, the Lady of Hope Steuart, Esq. of Ballechan, a daughter.

—. At Annanhill, the lady of Colonel Cunningham of Thornton, a daughter.

—. The Lady of Walter Carruthers, Esq. of Highgate, a son.

24. Mrs Rose Innes, of Netherdale, a son.

24. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gilmour of Craigmillar, a son and heir.

—. At Hill Lodge, the Lady of Captain Walker, of his Majesty's Navy, a daughter.

30. The Lady of John Murray, Esq. of Lintrose, a son.

30. At Newhall, Mrs Henderson, a son.

May 5. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart. a daughter.

6. At London, Mrs Neil Macvicar, a son.

7. At Glasgow, the Right Hon. Lady Janet Buchanan, a son.

7. Mrs Cunningham of Craigends, a daughter.

11. The Lady of Major H. Mitchelson of Middleton, a daughter.

13. Mrs Bruce of Kennet, a daughter.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh, a son.

DEATHS.

May 1806. In India, Mr James Brown, second son of the deceased Mr Brown, writer in Melrose.

July 22. At Columbo, in the Island of Ceylon, William Erskine Campbell, Esq. of Glenfalloch.

Jan. 6. 1807. At Glasgow, Mrs Margaret Buchanan, relict of Dugal Buchanan, Esq. of Craigiveern. This lady has left great estates, both heritable and moveable; but having first executed a deed, leaving the same to Miss Janet Buchanan, daughter

ter of the said Dugal Buchanan, now spouse of Mr Charles M'Nab, in St Ninian's; and afterwards deeds conveying the whole to Mr David Snodgrass, eldest son of Neil Snodgrass, Esq. of Cunninghamhead; *mutual reductions* have been executed by the parties; so that, until the issue of these questions, it is uncertain to whom the properties will belong.

Jan. In Sicily, in the 30th year of his age, Alexander Robertson, M. D. surgeon of the 21st regiment of foot, son of John Robertson, Canongate, Edinburgh.—In testimony of the high esteem in which he was held by the regiment, the officers have erected a monument to his memory.

23. At the Cape of Good Hope, in the 27th year of his age, John Rose, Esq. of the Ceylon Civil Establishment, son to the Rev. John Rose at Udny.

26. At Kingston Jamaica, after a residence of nearly thirty-two years, Stewart Bruce, Esq. universally regretted.

— At Whitehall estate, St Mary's, Jamaica, Mr William M'Whinnie, planter, eldest son of Mr David M'Whinnie, writer in Ayr.

Feb. 3. In the storming of Monte Video, Captain Charles Rennie, of the 40th regt. a native of Montrose. He was the youngest son of the late Mrs Rennie of Borrowfield, and was not more than 24 years old at the time of his death.

.... At Pictou, Nova Scotia Mrs Mary Hay, wife of James Miles, Esq.

13. At Barbadoes, Jonathan Blenman, Esq his Majesty's Solicitor General of that island.

14. Captain Boyd of the Royal Marines, by the ship Ajax taking fire off the island of Tenedos.

14. At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. Alex. Lachlan Maclean, of the 96d regiment, aged 21 years third son of the deceased Captain Maclean, and nephew of Lieut.-Col. A. L. Maclean, Aid-de Camp to his late Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand, a brave and meritorious officer, who was killed on the Continent in the German war.

—. On a voyage for the recovery of his health, John Bonniman, of Jamaica, son of the late Mr Bonniman, minister at Premnay, in the 28th year of his age.

March 24. At sea, on his passage to England for the recovery of his health, Alexander Donaldson, Esq. of the island of Jamaica.

Lately, at Bruges, Mrs M. A. More, Superintendant of the Convent of English Nuns at that place, and the last lineal descendant of the celebrated Sir Thomas More.

April 5. At Bervie, Mrs Marg. Thomson, wife of the Rev. Robert Croll, minister of that place.

5. At Barchincliffe, near Huddersfield, Mr David Haigh, aged 83; and on Thursday morning following, Frances his wife, aged 90. They were both interred in the same grave, on the Saturday, at Huddersfield. It is remarkable, that the husband, on the Friday before his death, had a presentiment that they would both be carried to the grave at the same time.—They had been married above 60 years.

—. At Beerhaven, Ireland, Florence O'Sullivan, aged 111 years. He retained his faculties to the last moment. For the last 50 years he lived chiefly on fish, of which he was remarkably fond. He has left 215 nephews and nieces.

8. At Glasgow, Mrs Macmillan, wife of Mr Michael Macmillan, manufacturer; and on the 9th, her infant daughter.

8. At Durham, Dr Charles Keith, physician at Harrowgate.

— At London, Miss Charlotte Grant, daughter of the late Rev. James Grant of Laggan.

13. At Perth, Lilias Ramsay Henderson, daughter of James Henderson, merchant there; and on the 23d, Lilias Ramsay, his mother, daughter of the late James Ramsay, Esq of Tullymurdoch.

13. At Vienna, the Empress of Austria. She had been delivered of a dead child on the 5th. The alarming situation of her Majesty brought back the Emperor and the Archduke Charles from Buda on the 11th. The Emperor never quitted her a moment after, till she expired. She was 34 years, ten months, and seven days old. Out of twelve children, four princes and five princesses are still living, and are the consolation of their illustrious father, while they are equally the hope of his subjects.

16. At Dumfries, Mrs Macrae, Lady of James Macrae, Esq. of Holmains, and daughter of the late Mr Justice Lemaistre, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

16 At Linkfield, Miss Elizabeth Stewart, eldest daughter of the deceased Ronald Stewart, Esq of Fasnacloich.

17. At North Glassmont, Fife, Mr Robert Hogg, aged 68.

17. At Dumfries Mrs Burgess, widow of the late Mr Robert Burgess, merchant there.

18. At Alloa, in the 79th year of his age, Mr John Schaw, merchant

18. At Brecklodge, Frasersburgh, the Hon. Ann Fraser, daughter of the deceased Alexander Lord Saltoun, and grand aunt to the present Lord.

April

April 19. At Kirkliston, Mr Alexander Fleeming, manufacturer.

19. At Aberdeen, Miss Anne Irvine, daughter of the deceased John Irvine, Esq.

—. At Ayton Peter Lumsdaine, Esq. of Pittachope.

21. At Edinburgh, in an advanced age, Lady Maxwell, relict of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart. and mother of her Grace the Duchess of Gordon.

21. At Dumfries, Mr Edward Hyslop, writer.

21. At Dunbar, Mr Alexander Lawrie, writer.

22. Mrs Bruce, wife of Mr Andrew Bruce, of Hassendeanbank.

23. At Manse of Kildrummy, the Rev. John Harper, in the 61st year of his age, and 25th of his ministry.

25. In her 103d year, Mrs Hannah Wilson, of Keswick, and formerly housekeeper to the late Governor Stephenson of that place. At the age of 14 she became a domestic in the family, which she faithfully served for 75 years, comprehending five successions of masters. As a reward for her care and fidelity, her latter years were made comfortable, through the kindness of her last worthy master, Rowland Stephenson, of London, Esq. making the whole period of her dependance upon one family very little short of 90 years. She enjoyed her faculties till within a few weeks of her death.

—. At Kirkdale, in Lancashire, in the 91st year of his age, Wm. Pendleton, a waterman, who had fought in the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Culloden. He has left behind him a widow, aged 92, with whom he lived upwards of 68 years; and what is remarkable, they never had more than one quarrel during the whole time.

25. At Durham, Master Alex. James M'Kenzie, second son of John M'Kenzie, Esq of Applecross.

26. At Fraserburgh, in his 8th year, James Farquharson, only son of Captain Alexander Farquharson.

27. At Ladyford, Mrs Christian Ker, relict of George Forbes, Esq. of Upper Boyndie, in the 69th year of her age.

28. At manse of Lonmay, the Rev. John Lundie, minister of this parish, in the 82d year of his age, and 55th of his ministry.

28. At London, aged 27, William Lang, Esq. advocate, much regretted. This truly amiable and accomplished young gentleman fell a sacrifice to an inflammatory fever, which he caught by being overheated while attending the long debate in the House of Commons on the 8th of April.

28. At Lessendrum, Miss Elizabeth Bisset, daughter of the deceased James Bisset, of Lessendrum, Esq.

29. At Keith, Mr William Lawson, writer.

Lately, at Greenock, Mr James Hall, writer in Glasgow.

May 1. At Maryfield, near Inverness, aged 66, Mrs Anne M'Gillvray, relict of Donald M'Gillvray of Clovendale.

2. At Dumfries, William Glendonwyn Heron, son of the late Rev. James Heron, minister in Kirkgunzeon.

2. At Kenelworth, near Coventry, aged 90, John Halifax, Esq.

3. At London, John Buller, Esq. M. P. for East Looe, in Cornwall.

3. At ditto, after a long and painful illness, William Young, Esq. of Chancery-lane.

3. At ditto, in his 74th year, William Chessall, Esq.

—. At ditto, Dr William Hamilton, one of the physicians to the London Hospital.

3. At Spittlehaugh, Andrew Hamilton, Esq. of Spittlehaugh, writer to the signet.

4. At Dumfries, aged 23, Thomas MacGeorge, eldest son of John M'George, of Culloch.

—. At Manse of Kelton, the Rev. Thomas Halliday, minister of that parish.

4. At Ramsgate, Charles Dilly, Esq. formerly an eminent bookseller; at whose hospitable table Dr Johnson, and the literary men of the day, so often assembled.—He went to Ramsgate, on a visit to a distinguished literary friend, and died suddenly, in the 67th year of his age.

4. At Edinburgh, Mrs Flora M'Tavish, relict of the Rev. Archd Campbell, minister of the gospel at Inverary.

5 At Edinburgh, aged 70, Mr William Gibson, merchant in Edinburgh.

6 At ditto, Hamilton Bell, Esq. writer to the signet.

6. At Newark, Nicol Milne, Esq. of Faldonside, in the 78th year of his age.

6. At Stirling, Miss Jane Duff daughter of Lieut.-Col Duff of Fetteresso.

6. At Leith, Mr James S. Moodie.

6. At Eckford manse, the Rev. William Paton, in the 87th year of his age, and 52d of his ministry.

7. At Moffat, Mr Walter Turnbull, surgeon, much and justly regretted.

—. At Glasgow, Miss Agnes Lang, daughter of Walter Lang, Esq. late one of the magistrates of that city.

—. At Glasgow, Miss Agnes Stevenson, daughter of the late Mr James Stevenson, merchant in Paisley.

8 At Hamilton, Mrs Ann Campbell, wife of Mr John Naismith of Drumloch.

— At Berwick, Captain R. Potts of the Royal Navy.

May

May 8. At Berwick, Mr Andrew Edgar, merchant.

9. At Edinburgh, Mr Adam Harper, merchant.

9. At Leith, Mr William Partis, merchant.

11. At Stirling, Miss Catherine Scott, youngest daughter of the late Mr William Scott, Supervisor of Excise.

11. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Gen. James Lumsdaine, Colonel of the 3d royal veteran battalion.

12. At ditto, aged 80, Alexander Wood, Esq. an eminent surgeon.

— At Warrington, Charles Dalrymple, Esq. of the 4th Dragoon Guards, second son of the late Lord Westhall.

13. At Aberdeen, Alexander Malcolm, Esq. of Bengal, in the 64th year of his age.

14. At Murrays, East Lothian, Mrs Margaret Wight, wife of Mr John Paul, merchant, Leith.

14. Mr Alexander Donaldson of Ballymacolly.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Munro, spouse of Alexander Munro, Esq.

17. At Barnton, in the 75th year of his age, and after only three days illness, William Ramsay, Esq. of Barnton, banker in Edinburgh. This truly respectable and worthy man, to an unassuming simplicity of manners, united firmness of mind, a correct judgment, and an upright heart. In the exercise of his public duties, his aim was to be useful; modestly declining those situations which might place him in the glare of life. His piety was unaffectedly sincere; his benevolence extensive, devoid of ostentation. By all who knew his worth, his memory will be revered; his particular friends, while they deeply regret his loss, must ever remember him with the most affectionate esteem.

Price of Stocks.

1807.	Bank Stock	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
May 4.	——	1½ pr	63½ ¼
11.	230 1	1½ ¾ ...	63½ ¼
18.	231	1½ ...	63½ ⅝
25.	231	1¾ 2 ...	63½ ⅞

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1807.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
May 4.	68 80	28 36	21 28	50 60
11.	70 80	28 36	22 30	50 66
18.	70 79	28 34	20 28	48 64
25.	64 78	28 34	20 28	46 60

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1807.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
May 1.	43 0	31 0	24 0	22 0
8.	42 0	30 0	25 0	22 6
15.	41 0	28 0	23 0	22 0
22.	40 0	29 0	24 0	23 0
29.	40 0	29 0	25 0	22 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1807.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Oatmeal. Price.	Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Pease & Barley Meal. Price.
		d. d.		d. d.
May 5	250	18 17½	...	15 13
12	200	18 17½	50	15 13
19	240	18 17½	36	15 13
26.	200	19 18½	48	15 13

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An Old Critic,—*Amator*,—The "Account of Swedish Literature," and probably *Ignoramus* and *J B.*, will appear in our next.

We are much obliged to our correspondent *A. H.* for the copy of Italian verses. Several other pieces have been received which will meet with due consideration.

The Poems of *T. M. C.* have been delayed from an unexpected want of room.

Errata.—*P.* 253. *for* Beckan, Heldersmuth, *read* Beck an Heldenmuth, ib. *for* Hyem *read* Hyems.

Scale of Feet.

ELEVATION *of the* LIGHT HOUSE *to be* ERECTED *on the* BELL ROCK.

For the Scots Mag.e & Edin.r Literary Jour.s Pub.d by A. Constable & Co. 1 July 1807